

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

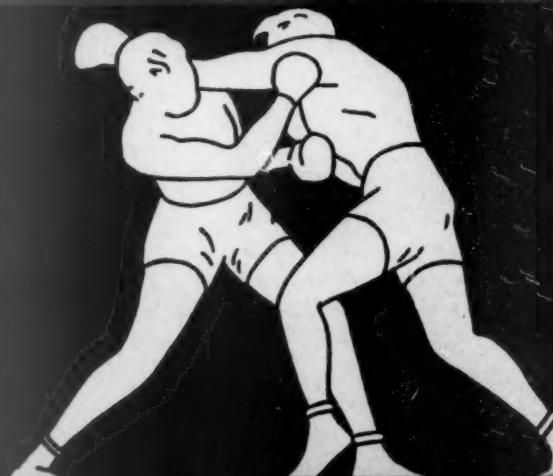
VOLUME XI

NUMBER 7

March, 1931



Proceedings of the
Tenth Annual Meeting of the
American Football Coaches
Association



THE "lively" ball

was after his time
... but ...

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Football Coaches Meeting

SOME years ago THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL was made the official organ of the National Football Coaches Association and was asked to print each year the proceedings of the annual meeting of the football coaches. We are pleased to present this month the minutes of the meeting held near the close of the year 1930.

The Football Coaches Association is recognized as one of the important national athletic organizations, an organization that will grow in importance and influence with the years. In future years the record of the early meetings of this Association will be of even more value than today. The majority of the readers of this magazine preserve the monthly numbers for future reference. They will no doubt make certain that the issue containing the minutes of this Association meeting is not lost.

The football coaches in their annual meetings have at different times called attention to the fact that among other objectives in their work they believed that they could develop within their men certain desirable traits that were not measurable in a physical efficiency or intelligence test. Certain language, mathematics and science professors have challenged the coaches to prove that even though they stressed cooperation, unselfishness, respect for opponents, willingness to play according to the rules, etc., that any of this would be of any value in the later lives of their players. The coaches in turn have a right to ask the critics to prove that any successful man owes his success to the fact that he studied Latin, trigonometry, or beetles. We all believe that it is well that we studied these and the other subjects taught in the schools and colleges.

The period of cynicism and pessimism relative to college football will pass and a sane, sensible optimism will later prevail. The Football Coaches Association will help to develop this proper attitude toward their game.

The 1931 Meetings in New York City

Monday, December 28

SOCIETY OF DIRECTORS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
IN COLLEGES.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION
TRUSTEES MEETING.

Tuesday, December 29

AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION
ALL DAY MEETING.

STUDENT HEALTH MEETING.

Wednesday, December 30

STUDENT HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL MEETING.

Thursday, December 31

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
REGULAR MEETING.

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOL. XI

MARCH, 1931

No. 7

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Request for change of address must reach us thirty days before the date of issue with which it is to take effect. Duplicate copies cannot be sent to replace those undelivered through failure to send advance notice.

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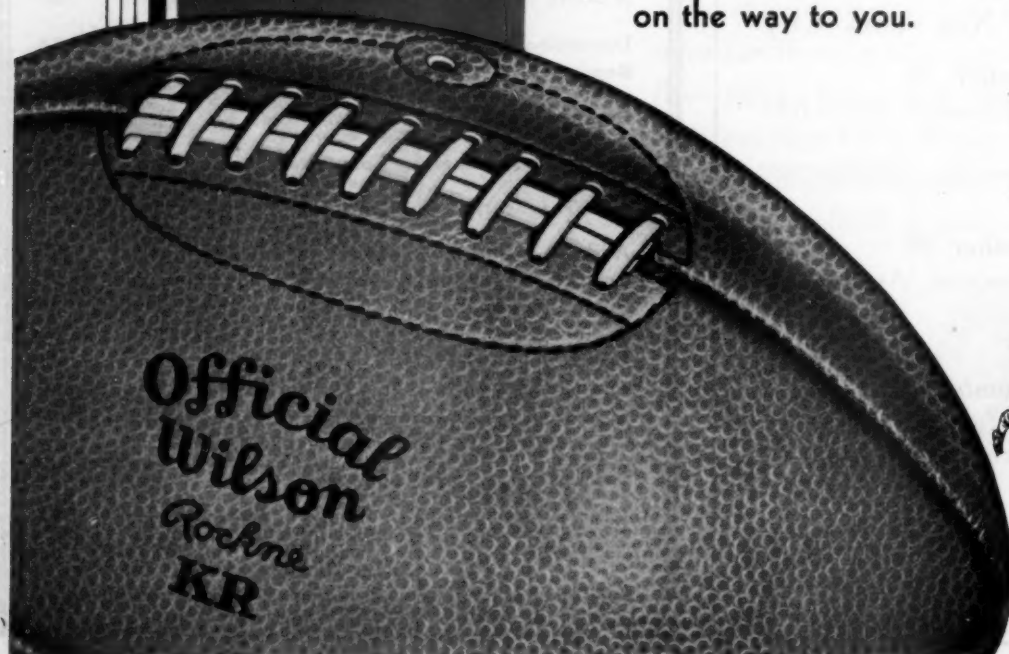
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(signed) Rev. George E. Kiley S.J.
 Director of the Tournament.

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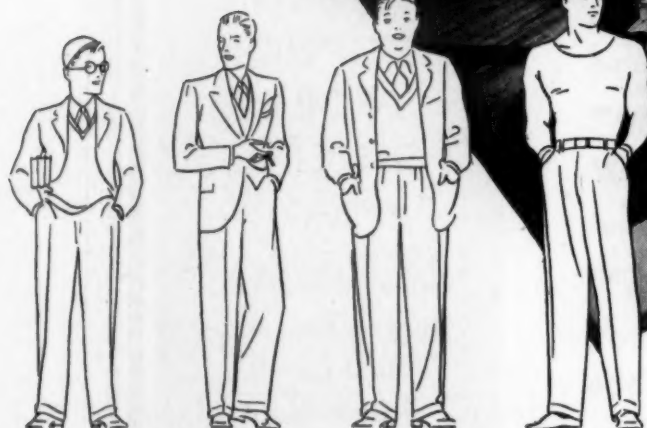
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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume XI

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 7

Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches Association

The tenth annual meeting of the American Football Coaches Association convened December 29, 1930, at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

Monday Morning Session

December 29, 1930

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches Association was called to order at 9:50 o'clock in the Hotel Astor, New York City, Mr. W. A. Alexander, President of the Association, presiding.

President Alexander: Will the meeting please come to order. Our meeting this morning is entirely a business session and attendance is limited to the men who have paid their dues and received badges as active or allied members. Honorary members and other specially invited guests as well as members of the press are also invited to be present.

The first order of business is a report from our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Cowell.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire
Account of E. E. Wieman, as per books

Balance as per report, year ending 1929:	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	\$ 266.35	
Savings Bank deposit	1,000.00	
Accrued interest on above	22.60	\$1,288.95
Interest on deposit, since report	2.55	
Dues, Active and Allied	981.00	
Sundry expenses		\$ 441.33
Transfer by check to W. H. Cowell.....		806.02*
Transfer by check to W. H. Cowell, Savings Account		1,025.15*
	\$2,272.50	\$2,272.50

Account of W. H. Cowell, Secretary-Treasurer

Received from E. E. Wieman, checks....\$ 806.02*
Received from E. E. Wieman, checks.... 1,025.15* \$1,831.17

Received from J. F. Meehan, Account

banquet 773.00
Received Dues \$14.00

Disbursements

Strafford Savings Bank, Interest bearing deposit.....	\$1,025.15†
Hotel Astor, Expense of banquet, 1929	1,022.50
Master Reporting Co., Reporting meeting, 1929.....	85.02
C. F. Whitehouse, Printing.....	44.14
C. F. Whitehouse, Printing.....	18.75
Harvard Club, Special meeting, per Pres. Alexander.....	25.25
W. H. Cowell, Attendance special meeting, per Pres. Alexander	12.72
Whitehead & Hoag Co., Honorary membership cards.....	50.18
University of New Hampshire, Postcards, postage	6.38
University of New Hampshire, Telephone, telegrams	5.80
Florence Hayes, Stenographic work	6.00
Conrad Peterson, Stenographic work, typing envelopes.....	4.50
Postmaster, 700 2c stamps.....	14.00
University of New Hampshire, Stamps, etc.	5.31
W. H. Cowell, Expenses to conference	16.22
Francis E. Carey, Clerical work, Sec.-Treas. office.....	65.00
C. F. Whitehouse, Printing.....	19.25
Balance	392.00
	\$2,818.17 \$2,818.17

Balance Total—
Checking account\$ 392.00
Savings account 1,025.15
\$1,417.15

†Interest bearing Deposit, Invested funds. Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1931, \$38.44 not included.
Mr. McKenney and Mr. Cannell did not present themselves as Auditing Committee. I therefore submitted financial report and records to President Alexander and Past-President Bezdek. I further had all accounts received by me from the Past Secretary-Treasurer as well as all funds received and expended to date audited by the Financial Secretary of the University of N. H. Athletic Dept.

W. H. COWELL, Secy.-Treas.

I hereby certify that I have audited the accounts of the A. F. C. A. for the year ending December 28, 1930, and found the entries correct and the cash balance properly accounted for.

C. O. NASON,

Financial Secretary U. N. H. Ath. Dept.

The Secretary submits a summary of the Association's Membership as follows:

Number reported up to December 30, 1929, meeting:
Active 158
Allied 419
Honorary 4 581

Applications presented at Trustees Meeting at December 28, 1930, meeting:

Active 35
Allied 61
Honorary 3 99

Total 680
Dropped during year 1930:
Active 3
Allied 50 53

9 requested to be dropped
44 dropped for delinquency in payment of dues

53
Total Membership to December 29, 1930, meeting 627
New members accepted at Dec. 29, 1930 meeting:
Active 6
Allied 8
Honorary 3 17

New members applying day of meeting and accepted by Trustees vote following Dec. 29, 1930 meeting:
Active 15
Allied 65 80

Total Membership on Roster of Association 724

The membership of the Association up to the Dec. 29, 1931, meeting is as follows:
Active members 209**
Allied members 508
Honorary members, No dues..... 8*
Honorary Past Pres., No dues..... 4
724

**Four Past Presidents voted Honorary life membership cards are among Active members as Active coaches.

*Mr. John Helsman was transferred from Honorary to Past President list.

W. H. COWELL, Secretary.

President Alexander: What is your pleasure, gentlemen, in regard to this report?

Secretary Cowell: It will be reported in the proceedings in complete detail.

President Alexander: Mr. Cowell wishes to announce that this financial statement will be published in detail in the proceedings that will come out, I believe, in the March issue of THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL.

If there is no objection, we will file the report. At this time I will appoint an Auditing Committee to

consist of Jack Cannell and Mr. McKenney, and ask them to see the Treasurer at the noon recess in order to go over his receipts and vouchers.

It is customary for the President of this organization to deliver a so-called address. I am certainly not a good enough speaker or capable enough to give you much of an address, but I have put down one or two things I think vital to the success of this organization, which I will read to you.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech

IT is not my purpose to take up much of your time with a dissertation about general athletic conditions in our schools and colleges. I desire in a brief way to call your attention to one or two matters that I consider of vital importance to both the Football Coaches Association and to the individual football coach.

During the ten years since the founding of the Coaches Association, the following concrete things have been accomplished. A constitution has been adopted. Members have been enrolled in all parts of the country. A yearly meeting has been held. The coaches have been given representation on the Rules Committee. A technical program is being presented that is of value to any coach. A spirit of friendliness has been fostered among the coaches. The colleges have recognized the American Football Coaches Association as a regularly constituted educational association.

To date, however, this organization has done nothing to help her individual members who have lost their jobs, nor has it been of assistance to schools and colleges that are looking for coaches.

Colleges, in nine cases out of ten, discharge coaches because of outside pressure. Rarely are coaches let out because of lack of knowledge or misconduct. Therefore, in most cases, we have a man out of a job who is efficient and who deserves another chance. Colleges generally hire the man who is suggested by some outside group that wishes to control the athletic policy of the institution. Hence the coach often has two bosses to please: (1) the college authorities and (2) the crowd or individual who secured his job for him.

As a matter of fact, there are any number of newspaper men and sporting goods salesmen who can give better information about vacancies, and who will fill them, than any of you gentlemen sitting in this room.

The high school coach is often hired on the form letter basis. The high school principal writes letters to ten or twelve college coaches who have

had a good season and asks them to recommend a young man. He generally asks for a man who can teach English, history, mathematics and science, and who can in addition coach

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Of the American Football Coaches Association, 1930

President, W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech., Atlanta, Ga.
First Vice-President, J. F. Meehan, New York University, New York City.
Second Vice-President, Dr. C. W. Spears, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.
Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Trustees

1. George Clark, Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
2. D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
3. Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
4. F. A. Schmidt, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex.

Special Committees

Committee on Constitution
Chairman, D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University.
E. E. Wieman, University of Michigan.
W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.
Committee to report on co-ordination with Physical Education Association and Student Health and Welfare Association
Chairman, Hugo Bezdek, Penn. State.
Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.
Committee on Honorary Membership
Chairman, Hugo Bezdek, Penn. State.
W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.
W. W. Roper, Princeton University.

Standing Committees

Committee on Football Officials
Chairman, D. O. McLaughry, Brown University.
Dick Hanley, Northwestern University.
C. N. Workman, Iowa State.
Ray Morrison, Southern Methodist University.
Harry Gamage, University of Kentucky.
Ethics Committee
Chairman, Dana Bible, University of Nebraska.
A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago.
Reginald Brown, Boston University.
E. E. Bearg, Washburn College.
Wm. Spalding, University of California, Los Angeles Branch.

Stabilizing Committee

Chairman, Hugo Bezdek, Penn. State.
Howard Jones, University of Southern California.
J. L. Cannell, Dartmouth.
W. W. Roper, Princeton.
Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.

Membership Committee

Chairman, Harry G. Kipke, University of Michigan.
E. C. Roundy, Colby College.
Stanley Robinson, Mississippi College.
A. A. Tate, Lehigh University.
E. L. Romney, Utah Agricultural College.

Committee on Football Rules

Chairman, Lou Little, Columbia University.
C. E. Dorais, University of Detroit.
Charles Bachman, University of Florida.
Arthur G. Sampson, Tufts College.
A. N. McMillan, Kansas Aggies.

Committee appointed to advise with the Football

Rules Committee

Glenn Warner, Stanford.
Dr. J. B. Sutherland, University of Pittsburgh.
Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.

Program Committee

Chairman, B. W. Bierman, Tulane University.
Jos. McKenney, Boston College.

Entertainment Committee

Chairman, Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova College.
John M. Thorpe, Mount Union College.
A. F. Kreuz, University of Pennsylvania.
G. A. Welch, Randolph-Macon College.
Clark D. Shaughnessy, Loyola.

Press Committee

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.
J. F. Meehan, New York University.
Dr. C. W. Spears, University of Oregon.

District Representatives

- 1st District, Eddie Casey, Harvard.
- 2nd District, J. R. L. Wray, University of Pennsylvania.
- 3rd District, Earl C. Abell, University of Virginia.
- 4th District, Harry Mehre, University of Georgia.
- 5th District, Noble Kizer, Purdue University.
- 6th District, B. A. Ingwersen, University of Iowa.
- 7th District, Madison Bell, Texas A. & M.
- 8th District, Wm. T. Van de Graaff, Colorado College.
- 9th District, Dr. C. W. Spears, University of Oregon.

football, basketball, baseball and track. Furthermore, the man must be of excellent character, good habits and pleasing personality. Salary for the right man, \$1,800.00 per year, with a chance to "hook up" with a dandy summer camp. The coach recommends some boy who has ambitions to be a coach and does not think much about all the qualities mentioned because he knows that a young fellow that can do and be all the things listed in the principal's letter is practically an obsolete animal and cannot be hired for \$1,800.00.

It is my idea that every year there are about the same number of schools and colleges looking for coaches as there are coaches looking for new jobs. The trouble is that neither party knows exactly how to locate the other and, what is of more importance, how to find out some exact information about the other. It would be a great thing if we had some sort of a bureau or exchange that would give exact and correct information about coaches and coaching jobs.

This Association is in splendid financial condition and by admitting high school coaches to active membership might in a few years raise the membership to 10,000 members. With such an enrollment it would be a simple matter for this Association to open an office that would act as an agent for both the coaches and the colleges. This service would be rendered free of charge.

Another factor that this Association must face is the storm of criticism that is now being leveled at the game of football. There are two charges which, if answered satisfactorily, will save this greatest of all college games for the youth of the future: (1), that the game is being taken away from the students and (2), that the colleges are buying their football teams from the star players now being developed in the high and preparatory schools.

It will be easy enough for each individual coach to arrange his football work so that the following facts can be stated about football practice and games:

(a) The work may be so limited that no question of exhaustion to the point of incapacity to study can be raised.

(b) Extra large squads may be kept on the field so that no charge that only the selected few are benefited can be made.

(c) The receipts and expenditures of the football gate may be published so that no question of vast sums being spent on coaches and pampered athletes can be raised.

(d) Schedules may be so arranged that no question of too many class



(Left) W. W.
Roper, Chairman
of Committee on
Resolutions

(Right) Hugo
Bezdek, Chairman
Committees on
Stabilization and
Honorary Member-
ship



(Right) W. H. Cowell,
Secretary-Treasurer



Dan E. McGugin, Second
Vice-President



(Left) Dr. Marvin
A. Stevens, First
Vice-President



Harry Stuhldreher, Chairman Enter-
tainment Committee



Harry G. Kipke, Chairman Committee
on Membership



William J. Bingham, Committee on
Coaching Ethics

room hours being missed by the team can be raised.

(e) Secret practice may be practically abolished so that no charge that the ordinary student is kept away from his team can be made.

(f) The attendance at spring practice may be made voluntary and not compulsory so that no charge of harm to other sports can be made.

The above regulations will be easy enough to enforce at most institutions and will, in my opinion, answer charge Number 1, that the game is being taken away from the students.

In regard to Number 2, that colleges are buying their teams, it is perfectly true that in the past star athletes have been induced to go to certain colleges through offers of jobs, scholarships and, at times, cold cash. The coaches have not been to blame for this condition except in that they have accepted it as a condition that existed and have made no protest about the matter. As a matter of fact, some of the coaching jobs would be vacant if the coach did protest the arrangement. The college faculties are to blame for this condition, as in most instances they simply turned their backs on the matter and refused to listen to any arguments about the subject.

I am certain that conditions in regard to inducing athletes to attend schools and outright professionalism are not so widespread or so serious as some of the football critics would have us believe, and I am also certain that our college faculties have commenced to take counsel with each other in regard to this condition and that the faculties in our leading institutions are taking steps to bring this sort of thing to an end. The coach can be of vast assistance in this matter if he will let his faculty advisors know that he is strong for faculty government in all things pertaining to athletics and that he is willing to play with students as long as he receives the same support that the head of any academic department would receive in case of a bad year.

If the same faculty man or committee that handles the jobs and scholarships which go to athletes also handles the jobs and scholarships that go to the general students, and if the holding of said jobs or scholarships is not dependent on athletic prowess, then anybody who criticises the athlete for holding such a job or scholarship is foolish. Such criticism cannot cause the college or the game much embarrassment. This is the condition that all of our institutions are coming to, and the coaches are foolish if they do not cooperate. (Applause.)

The next order of business is the report of the Trustees meeting held last evening. Dr. Mal Stevens of Yale University will make that report.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION, 1931

President, John F. Meehan, New York University, New York City.

First Vice-President, Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Second Vice-President, D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Third Vice-President, and President of the Pacific Coast Association, E. L. Romney, Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Trustees

1. K. K. Rockne, Notre Dame.
2. D. X. Bible, Nebraska.
3. B. W. Bierman, Tulane University.
4. Edward Casey, Harvard University.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee to collect data and information as well as statistics regarding the number of hours used for fall, winter, and spring practice throughout the year:

- Lou Little, Columbia University, Chairman.
Charles Bachman, University of Florida.
Alvin McMillan, Kansas Agricultural College.
Noble Kizer, Purdue University.
Paul Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College.
Committee on Seminar for Football Coaches
Hugo Bezdek, Penn. State, Chairman.
Herbert McCracken, Lafayette College.
G. K. Tebell, North Carolina State College.

Committee on Constitution

D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University, Chairman.

- E. E. Wieman, University of Minnesota.
W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Membership Committee

Harry G. Kipke, University of Michigan, Chairman.

- Lewis F. Manly, Tufts College.
Stanley L. Robinson, Mississippi College.
Glenn Killinger, Rensselaer Poly. Inst.
F. A. Schmidt, Texas Christian University.
O. M. Solem, Drake University.
H. W. Hughes, Colorado Agricultural College.

Program Committee

Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova College, Chairman.
Thos. J. Davies, University of Rochester.
Victor Hansen, Syracuse University.

Press Committee

John F. Meehan, New York University.
Richard Hanley, Northwestern.
W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.

Committee on Ethics

W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech., Chairman.
Dana X. Bible, Nebraska.
Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.
Albert H. Sharpe, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Social and Entertainment Committee

Tuss McLaughry, Brown University, Chairman.
R. F. Lynch, St. John's College.
C. C. Collins, University of North Carolina.
Albert Wittmer, Jr., Princeton University.

Football Rules Committee

Bert Ingwersen, University of Iowa, Chairman.
Robert Waddell, Carnegie Tech.
Harry Robertson, Oglethorpe University.
Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas.

Committee on Football Officials

Jos. McKenney, Boston College, Chairman.
Glenn Thistlethwaite, University of Wisconsin.
Frank Thomas, Chattanooga University.
Gwynn Henry, University of Missouri.
Dr. J. B. Sutherland, University of Pittsburgh.

Stabilizing Committee

K. K. Rockne, Notre Dame University, Chairman.
Major F. Cavanaugh, Fordham University.
Gilmour Doble, Cornell University.
Wallace Wade, University of Alabama.
E. L. Romney, Utah Agricultural College.

Committee to Advise Football Rules Committee

Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.
Dr. J. B. Sutherland, University of Pittsburgh.
D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University.

Honorary Membership Committee

Gilmour Doble, Cornell University, Chairman.
Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.
W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.

District Representatives

1st District, Sumner A. Dole, Connecticut Agricultural College.

2nd District, Robert Higgins, Penn. State.

3rd District, Ray Van Orman, Johns Hopkins University.

4th District, Charles Bachman, University of Florida.

5th District, Sam Willaman, Ohio State.

6th District, Bill Hargis, University of Kansas.

7th District, Lynn Waldorf, Oklahoma A. & M.

8th District, Ike Armstrong, University of Utah.

9th District, Paul Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Yale University

THE following men were present at the meeting: Messrs. Bezdek, Roper, Casey, Wray, Page, McLaughry, Stevens, Dobie, Kipke, Griffith, Ingwersen, Willaman, Kizer, Bachman, Meehan, McMillan, Little, Stuhldreher, Alexander, Cowell, Bell, Bierman, and Mehre.

The meeting was called to order by President Alexander.

The Secretary requested authorization to print revised Constitution and membership booklets. Mr. Bezdek moved that the same be approved, which was passed. The Secretary also requested authorization to pay a reasonable amount for clerical assistance from time to time. It was moved, seconded, and passed that a budget of approximately \$200.00 be allowed for this cause.

The Secretary then read to the Trustees condensed reports on membership and present cash standing. Mr. Kipke asked whether or not the Association wished the Membership Committee to get more high school members. It was generally approved to continue high school memberships if high school coaches cared to write and request membership, but not to encourage them by an extensive campaign. It was moved, seconded, and passed to limit the morning meeting to Allied and Active Members and press representatives. It was moved, seconded, and generally approved that when a man sends a check with application for membership that the same would cover only the year's meeting in which it was sent, and that he be sent a bill for the ensuing year's dues at the beginning of the year. It was moved, seconded, and passed that all dues must be paid to date before anyone was allowed in the meeting, or given badges.

It was suggested by President Alexander and approved by the Committee that the Trustees meet Tuesday morning at 10:30 on membership applications which will come in at the meeting, rather than wait until the next annual meeting. Mr. Bezdek read his report on Honorary Membership, which was moved, seconded, and approved.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution were read by President Alexander and passed by the Trustees. They are to be taken up later by Mr. McGugin. Article VI, covering dues, was read by the Secretary, and it was moved that Active Members pay \$5.00, Allied Members \$2.00 and Honorary Members pay no dues unless they are active coaches. This was passed by the Committee.

The following applications for



(Left) Senator James J. Davis Delivered Principal Address at Convention



(Right) D. O. McLaughry, Chairman Committee on Football Officiating



(Above) Louis Little, Chairman Committee on Football Rules



(Left) John F. Meehan, President-elect, 1931



(Left) E. L. Romney, President of the Pacific Coast Association



J. L. Marks, Poet Laureate



W. A. Alexander, President 1930



B. W. Bierman, Chairman Program Committee

Active Membership were approved: J. M. Boland, W. H. Saunders, Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Lynn Waldorf, Lewis Manly, Ike Armstrong; and the following Allied Membership applications were approved: P. R. Burlingame, W. D. Thornton, J. M. Hindle, Curtis Parker, H. G. Stokinger, C. H. Yokum, A. J. Sacksteder, and John A. Pierce (whose application was presented by Mr. Bell at the meeting). It was revealed by the Secretary that, due to some error, the last year's applications were not wholly approved, but that the men had been sent membership cards. It was voted to approve these memberships.

President Alexander appointed a Resolutions Committee as follows: Mr. Roper, Chairman, Mr. Page, and Mr. Bachman. It was moved and passed to endorse suggestion as per Mr. Parke Davis' letter to the Association. The President appointed the Nominating Committee as follows: Hugo Bezdek, Chairman, Mal Stevens, and Harry Kipke.

Communications from Messrs. Philip C. Pack and Les Gage were read regarding official publication, and the committee voted that this matter be tabled.

It was voted to continue the policy of holding the annual convention of the American Football Coaches Association in the same city as that decided upon by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and that the Secretary-Treasurer so advise all applicants wishing to entertain meetings of the American Football Coaches Association.

President Alexander: Thank you, Dr. Stevens.

We will next hear the report of the Membership Committee, Mr. Harry Kipke, University of Michigan, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Harry Kipke, University of Michigan

Your Committee wishes to submit the following new applicants for membership to the Association:

Allied Members

Ike Armstrong, University of Utah.
J. M. Boland, College of St. Thomas.
Lewis F. Manly, Tufts College.
Wm. H. Saunders, Colorado State Teachers College.
Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Washington University.
Lynn Waldorf, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Allied Members

Philip H. Burlingame, University of New Hampshire.
J. M. Hindle, Chouteau Co. High School.
Curtis Parker, Centenary College.
A. J. Sacksteder, Central High School.
H. G. Stokinger, Milton Academy.
John A. Pierce, Corsicana High School.
Wm. D. Thornton, South Side High School.
Chas. H. Yokum, 19 Walnut St., Belleville, N. J.

Accepted to Active Membership by Trustees following meeting, December 29, 1930:

Bocock, Branch, College of William & Mary.
Bohren, Karl W., Hobart College.
Carlson, Geo. C., Bethany College.
Crowley, James H., Michigan State College.

Geiges, Ellwood A., Haverford College.
Grant, Harold, Missouri School of Mines.
Holstrom, Geo. R., Muhlenberg College.
Johnson, Walter A., Presbyterian College.
Kraus, Francis L., Hobart College.
Mahaney, Hilary F., Boston University.
McAvoy, John C., Ursinus College.
Oberst, Eugene G., Washington & Lee University.
Oshins, Louis R., Brooklyn College.
Stark, Arthur R., Creighton University.
Walsh, Charles F., St. Louis University.

Accepted to Allied Membership by Trustees following meeting, December 29, 1930:

Baldwin, Martin S., High School, Haddonfield, N. J.
Bennett, Donald S., Worcester Poly. Inst.
Blake, T. S., Germantown Academy.
Broderick, Chas. B., High School, Amesbury, Mass.
Brown, Floyd L., Lane Tech. High School, Chicago, Ill.
Burkman, Ronald, St. Laurence University.
Corney, W. J., University of N. C.
Clarke, Joseph C., Trinity College.
Comerford, Charles A., Yale University.
Curtis, T. S., Faculty Manager, University of Maine.
Davidson, G. H., U. S. Military Academy.
Eilers, A. E., Bus. Mgr. of Athletics, Washington University.
Elliott, H. L., High School, Big Stone Gap, Va.
Evans, Harold M., Dartmouth College.
Farrell, E. L., Harvard University.
Garrison, E. B., Oyster Bay High School.
Gette, M. J., Kansas University.
Harmon, Joseph P., St. Xavier High School.
Hazel, Homer H., Marshall, Mich.
Hawley, Roy M., Marshall College.
Hess, Edwin A., Virginia Military Inst.
Hoban, Bernard A., St. George's School.
Hyames, Judson A., Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Jablonska, Frank A., Long Island University.
Jacobs, George, Villanova College.
Johnson, R. C., Ursinus College.
Johnson, Warren E., High School, Lake Placid.
Kasper, T. C., South Dakota State College.
Kenyon, William C., University of Maine.
Leslie, E. E., State Teachers College, Montclair, N. J.
Licence, Edward P., Goldsmith College.
Linehan, Chas. A., Brown & Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass.
Macdonald, John G., Malden High School, Malden, Mass.
Mackert, C. L., Lebanon Valley College.
Mahan, James E., Everett High School, Everett, Mass.
McElroy, N. N., Oyster Bay High School.
McGeoch, Chas. R., Mass. Agricultural College.
McMillan, Ed., Princeton University.
Miller, Alfred H., University of New Hampshire.
Nelson, N. V., Harvard University.
O'Boyle, Harry, St. Anselm's College.
Olle, Ed., University of Texas.
Raubenheimer, Herbert C., Long Island Univ.
Rawl, F. B., University of S. C.
Reilly, Carroll M., St. Bonaventure College.
Repacha, Albert H., Drexel Institute.
Richardson, C. S., University of Maryland.
Russell, L. F., Mercer University.
Schabinger, A. A., Creighton University.
Shiver, I. M., Jr., University of Georgia.
Smith, DeAlton, Clarkson College.
Smith, Richard, Seton Hall College.
Smith, R. A., Washington & Lee University.
Slutz, Hol, High School, Huntington, W. Va.
Snively, A. Barr, Jr., Brown University.
Stallings, Udell H., Amherst College.
Swan, Fred H., Colgate University.
Thompson, N. R., Brewster High School, N. Y.
Tilton, W. E., Duke University.
Tilton, H. J., Boston Public Schools.
Tootell, F. D., Rhode Island State College.
Twomey, T. L., Bowen High School.
Wiedman, Joseph G., James Monroe High School, New York City.
Wolf, S. W., Williamsport High School.
Young, Harry K., Washington & Lee Univ.

President Alexander: What is your pleasure in regard to the new members? I will entertain a motion.

Mr. Kipke: I move the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.

President Alexander: Our next order of business is the report on Coaching Ethics. It seems that the coaches of the country wanted to dodge the issue this year, and we had to go to one of our good friends just a little removed from the coaching

profession to get a report. I am sure that what he is going to say on this subject is going to be to the point, and I know that all of us will be glad to get the viewpoint of a man like Bill Bingham of Harvard. He will now give us a report on Coaching Ethics.

REPORT ON COACHING ETHICS

William J. Bingham, Harvard University

MR. President and Gentlemen: I appreciate the honor of being invited to this meeting. There is no group of men in the athletic world on whom falls more responsibility than on you. It is quite fitting, therefore, that ethics should be discussed at your conventions.

Ethics, as I understand the word, is that which treats of the principles of human duty. Principles are usually handed to us from above. They are the code, the rules, the orders, plus our own human attitude which makes them great or base. It would seem, then, that the principles of our institutions determine our coaching policies. If the institution is dependent on athletic victory to enhance its prestige, if the tenure of the coach depends on the fickle caprice of the alumni, if chambers of commerce and the general public dictate the schedule, and if the coach is paid a salary not at all comparable with salaries paid to professors and others responsible for educating our youth, we cannot hope to have a code of principles which will embody true sportsmanship.

I firmly believe that athletics, like everything else in a university, should be freely conducted for the welfare of the student, and should not be governed by outside interest. In this respect I would also limit alumni domination. We are sometimes told that because we are a state institution, or an endowed college, the public and the alumni have a right (not a privilege but a right) to determine our athletic policies. I wonder how many state legislatures or how many benefactors to endowed colleges would admit that their monetary participations implied an obligation on the part of the institutions to submit their athletic programs to them?

We who are interested in athletics, who love sportsmanship, who accept our responsibility as only one of the necessary procedures in the mental and physical welfare of the boy, must subordinate ourselves and our departments to the main purpose for which our institutions are created, if we would perform our real duty. We should be responsible only to the head of the university or to an administrative officer designated by him. The control of an athletic committee

should be vested in the faculty and the undergraduates. I do not object to graduate representation, but I strongly resent graduate dictation. Our athletic committee should be fearless, courageous, and callous to the demand of unreasonable people who would hippodrome our sports and annihilate their basic ideals.

If principles are not controlled by the institution, then, gentlemen, you can make up your minds that you will have a position only so long as you win most of your games. It matters not how poor your material, how difficult your schedule, how unfortunate your injuries—above all else, you must win. This situation is what causes Carnegie investigations; this unreasonable greed is responsible for proselyting, athletic scholarships and subsidies. This cowardly attitude on the part of some institutions will, and in the very near future, make it necessary for many colleges to refuse competitions with colleges who do not accept their athletic responsibility.

What should an athletic administrator demand of a football coach? It seems to me he can start on three fundamental requirements. First, the coach should be the right type of man, because I know of no association where a man can do more good or more harm than the right type or wrong type of coach. Secondly, he should have sound football to teach. And, finally, he should be able to impart his teaching intelligently.

But even such qualifications need what you have called, from year to year, ethics. I shall not attempt to discuss everything which would come under the head of ethics, but it may not be amiss for me to discuss very briefly the coach's attitude toward the game, toward the boy, toward the officials and toward scouting.

The most important, I believe, is the coach's attitude toward the boy. A few weeks ago, I made the statement that I had never heard a certain coach swear at a boy during his five years of coaching. Within hearing distance I heard someone say: "That was just the trouble with the team he coached." If a boy cannot play good football without being tongue-lashed into it, if it is necessary for a coach to rant up and down the room before the game and in between the halves, if this sort of preparation is essential to promote sportsmanship, then, gentlemen, I cannot commend your ethics. Hate never has accomplished anything lasting, and I cannot believe that determination and fighting spirit are accomplished by these methods.

Rather, I like to feel that it is inspired confidence which brings out the best in a football player. May I illustrate by pointing out the attitude which was adopted by one of your own members, and a former president of your body? He has laid down the reins of coaching. This last season, from the point of view of victories, was discouraging. Two weeks before the end of the season, he asked his wife to prepare a dinner of good wholesome food for his entire squad. As the boys came into his home, he greeted them with his infectious smile, and when they were all seated around his table he said: "You fellows are normal boys with a wonderful devotion to football, and two weeks from today you are going to make football history." They discussed all of their plays, their assignments, their defenses and their own attitude. During the next two weeks the coach had lifted every boy. Each mistake was corrected with sympathetic instructions, every boy was encouraged, and in the final game this team, which had not scored a touchdown against even a weak opponent, came within four inches of winning its final game.

My second thought concerns the coach's attitude toward the official. Some of us have tried to strengthen his position by creating an association here in the East known as the Eastern Association for the Selection of Football Officials. Its purpose is for neutral appointments. An official should not be asked to take the abuse of a disappointed coach. If you are asking your boys to control their tempers under the stress of body contact, you are not much of a credit to the coaching body if you cannot control your own tempers after a vital decision which has cost you dearly. Officials have made mistakes and they will continue to make them, but I know of no official who has made a mistake intentionally. When he does make one, no one regrets it more than he. There has also grown up a practice which I think should be discouraged, and that is seeking out the official before the game to inform him what the other team may attempt to do to "beat the rules." The very foundation of intercollegiate athletics is mutual trust and confidence. If this is not present in our game, let us refuse to schedule contests against teams which we suspect of unfair tactics. I am happy that the day has passed when a coach can tell an official, "You have officiated on this field for the last time." His tenure now depends on a faithful interpretation of the rules. Because he is

human, he may err; and even so do some coaches.

Much has been said on scouting, yet in some respects scouting has been the means for delightful contacts. This, of course, is a collateral benefit. Analyzed, I presume the main reason for scouting is because of the limited time available for teaching football. If we could devote the whole year to football, we could devise defenses for every possible offense. The proponents of non-scouting base their arguments on giving the boy more initiative, yet I believe it possible for a boy to have more initiative where scouting is permitted than under a non-scouting agreement. A sound offense playing against a sound defense is the ideal of football, and the game is then decided by the players through an offensive strategy by the quarterback, plus blocking and hard running by the rest of the team against a properly placed defense, plus tackling and keenness for the ball. Non-scouting would lead to much more information being sent in to the game from the bench by the coaches, in fact substituting a whole team would be the most advantageous program from the point of view of the coach.

There is, however, one phase of scouting which should be discussed by you gentlemen here assembled. All good things can be overdone, and there is a serious doubt in my mind how far we should go to secure knowledge of our opponent's formations. Of course, I am referring only to legitimate information; that is, what can be gleaned from watching a game and not resorting to any spying methods. Photographs and motion pictures are getting into the danger zone. What the eye misses, the photograph reveals with the unfortunate result, so far as scouting is concerned, that many colleges resent this method as unethical. Because there are many colleges who favor scouting but resent this practice, it should have your earnest consideration. I am inclined to share the view of those who would discourage this practice, because, as I have expressed it, I feel it is carrying a good thing too far.

When clouds gather over football, some of our reformers would try to convince us that the sporting ideal exists in other countries than our own. A short time ago I heard a professor remark, "What a pity the American youth does not like Rugby or cricket." I hope the American boy will never substitute any game for football. We in this country can develop our own American athletic consciousness, and this great game of

ours can go to greater heights in proportion as you, its trustees, maintain and foster its ethics. (Applause.)

President Alexander: I am sure all of us thank Mr. Bingham very much for his splendid talk.

The next report on the program is the report of the Stabilizing Committee by Mr. Hugo Bezdek.

REPORT OF THE STABILIZING COMMITTEE

Hugo Bezdek, Penn State, Chairman

MR. President and Members of the Association: I have had a lot of fun since last night in the discussions that have taken place on some of the points I have to recommend this morning. I am very glad to say this morning that some of my colleagues of last night had a very humorous train of thought, and they sort of made me feel good, because I didn't know whether I was venturing upon something that would cause animosity towards some of us or towards me. I further wish to say that this report is a presentation of the various subjects before the country, before administrators of colleges, in abstract form to do with as you please.

I more or less get into the academic point of view now, if you will let me use that term, and I see some things that were very hard for me to see when I was a coach. For good and sufficient reasons my mind was set on the game of football twelve months out of the year, and any suggestions that disturbed a certain set line of thought I resented at once; and I am beginning to realize that those were some of my shortcomings. I also wish to say, in fairness to the Committee and to the statement I made yesterday or last night, that if the entire report is thrown out or parts of it thrown out your Committee will not feel hurt in any way. I thought it was only right to say that so as to open up the discussion in a free and honest manner. I didn't want you to feel obligated, as is the custom, to accept the report of the Committee.

According to the custom and precedent, your Chairman wrote to each member of the Committee asking for opinions, suggestions and counsel as to the contents of this report. In answer to these inquiries, your Chairman received one reply, the ideas of which have been incorporated. Consequently, the duty rested upon the Chairman to compose a statement to be presented to members of the Committee the day before the Association's meeting, as is the custom and precedent of years past. The subject matter is based upon investigations of the current opinion which has

appeared from time to time in print and otherwise.

In the several reports of past Stabilizing Committees of the Association, there have been many valuable recommendations presented to make the profession of football coaching highly desirable and safe as a career for the graduates of our colleges. It would seem to be highly desirable that this Association appoint a committee which would summarize the fundamental factors of the plans evolved for the stabilization of the profession of coaching, and go on record for their consideration at the various institutions represented here. The college authorities would welcome a brochure of this character sponsored by the American Football Coaches Association itself. It is true that in the past football, football coaches and college athletics in general have been the subjects of innumerable papers read before various meetings of learned bodies, some lauding their worth and others enumerating the evils thereof and even recommending abolition. On the whole, these antagonistic dissertations and discussions needed convincing qualities to produce any drastic actions. They apparently lacked constructive policies. In passing, it may be worth mentioning that Bulletin No. 23 on American College Athletics, published by The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, contributes a sane discussion of athletic conditions in the colleges, and is recommended for careful study to members of this Association.

I want to say that I didn't fully understand The Carnegie Foundation Report when it first came out. I, too, resented in a general manner what I thought were the contents of this particular bulletin. Since that time, I have thumbed and read carefully page after page of this bulletin, and I found some very valuable and instructive information on college athletics. It was surprising to me to see the fair and disinterested way all these facts were presented and some very excellent conclusions and principles deduced. I personally would hesitate to ridicule this particular piece of work, especially since I have become better acquainted with it.

Somehow the profession of football coaching has weathered the storm, and the game has gone merrily on to reach inconceivable heights.

In the present year there has come into being a quiet movement among the schools and colleges of our country which indicates a change in the present order of things and which should attract the attention of every thinking coach in this Association.

Educators and editors of metropolitan newspapers, sympathetic to football, question the soundness of our leadership. They point to the over-emphasis of football in the colleges, to the professionalism of the game, to the commercialization of the football schedule and to the circus-like publicity of big games; all of which, they point out, tends to harmful influences not only to the athlete but to the non-athlete, and overlooks the real purpose of the college, namely education, scholastic and cultural attainment of the student.

After many years of constant pressure and discussion of football and college athletics, the presidents and faculties have been aroused to the realization that they must assume the responsibility for the administrative control of football. It is their inherent right to do so. Today, several institutions are making a study and survey of athletic conditions within their schools, with the purpose and intent of a formal reorganization of their athletics.

The time has come when the coaches of football must take the initiative in promoting the highest standard of football and the best ideals in the profession, or must suffer to have actions and reforms forced upon them. The game itself has had a marvelous growth, which may be attested to by its popularity everywhere; in the development of an excellent code of ethics and sportsmanship; in the protection of life and limb as revealed by the reduction of deaths to thirteen this year from fifty or more twenty-five years ago; and in its development of technique and strategy. However, it has been accused of becoming a highly competitive and intricate game.

By that I mean that football has come to the point where it is wise for us to stop and consider just where we are driving, what objective we have in mind in the game, whether it is to be a professional game or whether it is to be an amateur game. The difference between the concepts behind professionalism and amateurism is fun and playing a good game, and an expert playing an expert game. One indicates leisure time spent, and the other, to many of us, means waste of time, and time which could be used for other purposes.

It is said that it is extremely difficult to intramuralize the game, owing to the fact that the average student does not have the leisure time to acquire sufficient knowledge in its rules and technique to become proficient; that he does not have ample funds to secure football equipment; and that the time required for phys-

ical conditioning for safe play is too great. On account of these criticisms, this Association and the National Football Rules Committee might make a survey of the game as it stands, and, if the criticisms are justified, evolve rules and regulations for its simplicity and for its application to greater participation by the general student body. A comprehensive study of other games and sports may help to solve some of these supposedly undesirable features of football. Moreover, to date some of our coaches have been charged with producing championship teams for selfish reasons, for glory, publicity and financial remuneration, which our accusers feel exemplifies the material consideration of the promoters, overshadowing those higher attributes of the game, namely the recreative values and the educational importance in the development of the individual's physical well-being and character. This, if true, rightfully challenges our leadership.

Evidently to counteract the foregoing misunderstandings, the college authorities, appreciating the good influence of the game and the coach, are desirous of placing the coach on the college faculty with a professorial rank and including football in the college curriculum, a situation which already exists in several of our institutions and which should be welcomed by us as safeguarding our interests. On the other hand, with the prospective elevation of the coach to academic status and of football to curricular dignity, we must necessarily readjust ourselves to the new order of things and develop such qualifications and acquire a training, possibly of an advanced academic degree, which will enable us to share all the duties and obligations of our colleagues in matters pertaining to the administrative, legislative and educative problems of an institution, and justly stamp us as teachers and sources of inspiration to our associates and to those instructed by us. It has been a difficult matter for us to accept new points of view and changes toward our profession, which has its established traditional practices. But we must reconcile ourselves to receive new opinions for the best interests of the institution by bearing in mind our particular activity in respect to the objectives of a larger program of physical education, by instruction and by developmental practicum to capacity of students who may possess latent athletic ability, and by being willing and ready to assist in other forms of instruction. It means a bigger work and a bigger job.

In conclusion, your Chairman, in consideration of a present movement for changes and improvements in football conditions caused by an athletic unrest in colleges, and in view of the desire of the members of this Association to stabilize the profession of football coaching, introduces the following resolutions with recommendations that those as presented, or in modified form, which the members of this Association feel are desirable and practicable under present conditions, be adopted, printed and mailed to the presidents, boards of athletic control and faculty committees on athletics of the colleges represented here.

1. That all administrative control of college athletics shall be centralized in the head of a school or department of physical education, who shall be responsible to the president and trustees in the same manner as are the heads of other schools and departments within the college, and for the initiation, execution, and budgeting of an appropriate program of intercollegiate and intramural athletics, and who shall seek the advice and counsel in matters athletic of bodies representative of the varied interests.

2. That football shall be incorporated as an integral part of the school or department of physical education.

3. That the coach of football shall be a bona fide member of the college faculty with an academic title.

4. That the method of selection of a football coach shall be made, and his tenure of office shall continue, in the same manner as that of other members of the faculty.

5. That the coach shall receive a salary comparable with his academic ranking in the college faculty.

6. That this Association shall endorse the medical supervision of football players.

7. That future football games shall be scheduled with those institutions only who are committed to the high ideals of this Association.

I think some of these recommendations are self-evident. It is a perfectly natural order of sequence of action for incorporating football into the college and placing it on an academic basis so that we are not subject to the changes of the people interested in the institution.

I also want to say on this point, gentlemen, for all the nice details we have in mind for the best interests of football in the educational institutions, that unless we frown and not encourage the fellow that does things we don't agree with, we will be failing of our purpose.

I am very happy to say that some of these recommendations were looked on with a great deal of favor. There are a couple of thorns in here, and I am not expecting that you should receive them without some difference of opinion.

8. That football practice shall begin September 15.

This means doing away with all camps and things of that sort, which our educators feel is in the nature of professionalism.

9. That football practice shall be limited to two hours per day.

Here is one that has caused a considerable difference of opinion.

10. That spring football practice shall be eliminated.

There are a lot of arguments pro and con.

11. That the Committee on Ethics shall study further the question of "no scouting" in football.

12. That the Committee on Rules shall investigate ways and means of simplifying the game for increasing participation in football.

13. That this Association shall advocate the abolition of the practice of recruiting and subsidizing athletes.

14. That publicity in regard to football controlled by the college shall be presented to the press in such a manner that it will emphasize the educative values of football.

As I pointed out before, unless we do that, the game of football will be good for four years only and then have no attributes for play later in life. The contention of educators on spring practice is that football is a college game and belongs rightfully in school. The thought is coming along very strongly and receiving a lot of attention, that our program of athletics contains games that will hold good in later life. Educators want our students to learn golf, to learn tennis, to learn all those games, because they can have them later when it will do some good. Football is not under this category, and it would be wise to see if we can have football continue. Some features of soccer are very easy to comprehend, and you can play it without a great deal of trouble. The same is true of other sports.

Mr. Roper: Mr. Bezdek has made the report of the Committee. About two weeks ago he wrote me asking me for some of my ideas. I think the report is a fine one. Naturally, because of time, Mr. Bezdek didn't have the time to send the report to the various members of the Committee. I discussed some of his findings with him. I am forced to raise an objection to his preamble, as to the selfish attitude of coaches, and also to the

fact (probably it is theoretically right) that the coach should be a member of the Faculty. I don't agree with him. I have been working and coaching. I should like to give that minority opinion so far as those two findings of his report go.

Mr. McGugin: May I ask who was on that Committee?

Mr. Bezdek: I want to make a very fair statement, and I had it in mind to make it preliminary to this report, that I wrote to each and every member asking for his opinion. Some of the letters I wrote to members of this Committee were not answered. Bill Roper sent me his thoughts which are incorporated in the report. Please do not understand that these are my views. I am placing before you material I have gathered within the past few months. If you strike out all the report, you are not hurting my feelings at all. I am just placing before you the things that coaches are accused of. I wish to say further that this report follows the precedent of all reports of Committees I have been on; it is simply an academic presentation.

Mr. Dobie: I would like to ask one question. As near as I can find out, this is a one man report and not a Committee report.

Mr. Bezdek: I pursued the usual practice. I sent the report to the members, as I have done in the past, and as other former Chairmen of the Committee have done. I have pursued exactly the same policy.

Mr. Dobie: This is a very important report compared with the ordinary reports.

President Alexander: Since Mr. Bezdek's report is in the form of a resolution, I think we are either going to have to vote on the report as a whole, to reject it or to endorse it, or we are going to have to take it up recommendation by recommendation. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Snavely (Bucknell): That report contains a lot of things that are only subject to controversy between educators and coaches. Those things could never be decided on at a meeting. I move you that the report be accepted and filed in the usual way. If any further action is necessary, I move that it be referred to the Committee on Constitution.

President Alexander: Will you please state that motion again?

Mr. Snavely: My motion is that the report be accepted and filed in the same manner that other reports are accepted and filed, and that no further action be taken on it, unless to hand it to the Committee on Constitution.

President Alexander: As I under-

stand the motion, it is that the report of the Stabilizing Committee be filed and that we not go on record as endorsing it. Is there a second to that motion?

Member: I move the motion is out of order.

Mr. Kizer: I believe this report should be laid on the table. If I am in order, I should like to make such a motion.

President Alexander: We have one motion before the house.

Mr. Thistlethwaite: I will second Mr. Kizer's motion.

Mr. Bezdek: Might I ask, as a matter of information, just what this would mean?

President Alexander: If it is laid on the table, it is the same as putting it in the bottom bureau drawer. (Applause.)

Mr. Bezdek: Which is perfectly satisfactory to me. However, I think in justice to the situation now going on in the colleges (and I may be alone in this particular point of view) it would be a fine move on the part of the Association to at least print this report, even if no official action is taken on it.

... Cries of "No." ...

President Alexander: A motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Committee on Stabilization be tabled. The matter is now open for discussion.

Mr. McGugin: I believe that ordinarily, under the rules of order, the adoption of a motion to lay on the table does not necessarily mean by any means that the thing is disposed of. You can lay a bill or a report on the table, and it can be taken from the table at any time by a two-thirds vote.

President Alexander: Thank you very much for clearing up a point of procedure.

Mr. Meehan: I should like, if it is in order, to make a motion.

President Alexander: There is a motion before the house to table the report, and it is not debatable. Are you ready for the question? A great many of you seem to be very much interested in this matter. I want to call attention to the fact that active members are the only ones entitled to vote. I will ask all the active members in the room that are in favor of tabling the Committee's report to please stand.

... There were 42. ...

President Alexander: Will those opposed to the motion please stand?

... There were 11. ...

President Alexander: The result of the vote is 42 to 11. Therefore, the Chair would rule that the Committee's report is laid on the table.

Mr. Roper: May I make a motion?

Mr. Meehan: In view of the fact that I think the report is silly and uncalled for, and Mr. Bezdek will not be agreeable to strike it out, I want to make a motion.

Mr. McGugin: No action can be had until the report is taken from the table.

President Alexander: The point has been raised by Mr. McGugin that the matter has been laid on the table and a motion to reopen it is out of order.

Mr. Bocock: I move that the report be taken from the table and referred to the Executive Committee. I think some of the things in that report are commendable. We as football coaches during the season are constantly stressing upon our boys the necessity of showing guts. It takes a man (I have never seen him before in my life) with guts to get before an Association of this kind and suggest for debate and consideration things that are unpopular. I do not think it is fair to the Committee to totally kill the report. I think it should be taken from the table and referred to the Executive Committee or some working Committee to work on it, eliminate those things that are impracticable and try to bring before this Association those things that are of some consequence. I certainly think we should do that. I just remarked to Mr. Welsh, "This is the first meeting I have had the pleasure of attending, and I want to say you fellows are hitting things right from the shoulder."

I don't agree with everything he said, and nobody else does, I assume. There are certainly some things in there of some consequence. (Applause.)

President Alexander: There is a motion before the house, that the report be taken from the table and referred to the Executive Committee. I judge you mean the Board of Trustees inasmuch as we have no Executive Committee.

Mr. Bocock: Yes.

Mr. Roper: I will second that motion, because I agree with the gentleman who just spoke. That report contains a lot of meat, and there are a lot of things in there that it would do well for the football coaches to consider. I admit I didn't like the preamble. If we don't agree with some of the recommendations of the Committee, let us vote them down, but let us have a discussion of them.

As I understand it, there are some things covered in the report that are very important to the game of football. I would second the motion made by the gentleman (I don't know his name) and suggest that the Commit-

tee that is given this report report back before this meeting adjourns. We cannot go on record whimsically laying on the table a report which contains a great many mooted questions.

I think that Mr. Bezdek used bad judgment in making any reference to the personality of coaches. I also disagree, as I said, with some of his findings. There is a great deal of meat in this report. You will hurt the game of football, and you will hurt yourselves as coaches if you lay it on the table without permitting a free debate of the recommendations contained therein.

I second that motion, and suggest that the Chair ask the Committee to whom the report is referred to retire, if necessary, consider it carefully, and come back with their findings so that we may discuss them on the floor of this meeting.

Mr. Kizer: This report, as I understand it, is giving the evils of football as we have them today. This report consists of things that are not going on in colleges today. He is recommending that those things be done. Is that the idea of the whole report? If it is, I think Mr. Bezdek has not investigated the colleges in America thoroughly. In the Western Conference, we are now adhering to the first two provisions of his report. I think the first two provisions of that report are very fine. It is something we already have and stand for. It has been very successful. I don't agree with some of the recommendations.

Mr. Bell: The first two or three things in the report are now enforced in the Southwest Conference. Several of the things in his report are enforced in the Big Six, and, as Mr. Kizer stated, in the Big Ten, and in the Southwest Conference.

Out in our Conference, up until this last spring, we were allowed only three weeks of spring football. Then, our faculty members gave us the privilege at one of their meetings last spring to continue spring football as long as we wanted to.

Mr. Beck: My idea in seconding this motion was more or less the same idea the others have expressed. I think there are a good many important things in the report. We could very easily spend our entire day talking about this report. If it can be handled as has been suggested in this motion that is now before the house and referred back here for action by this body, I am in favor of it. I don't think it is good policy for us to spend our entire day talking about this thing, as we would need to do, in order to thrash the thing out.

Member: That is what I first had

in mind. We are placed in a rather embarrassing situation here. There are a lot of things in that report we can't turn down without doing ourselves a lot of discredit. I hope you will act favorably on this resolution.

President Alexander: The motion before the house is to take the report from the table and refer it to the Board of Trustees and for them to report back on it the latter part of the afternoon session. If there is no further discussion of the motion, we will put it to a vote. I believe it would take a two-thirds majority to carry it.

Mr. Bell: I have attended several of the meetings of the Football Coaches Association. In several Stabilization reports, we have had a duplication of many of the things that Mr. Bezdek has brought out in this report. As far as the Southwest Conference is concerned, I will say that most of the things he mentioned in his report we already have in force. With reference to spring practice and some of the other absurd things mentioned in his report, I don't think they need to be brought out. Most of the things are individual school problems and not problems to deal with as a coaches association. I agree with my colleague that we could spend days discussing a lot of these things when we have most of them in force in most of the schools. I think the report would take days to thrash out.

President Alexander: If there is no further discussion—

Mr. Sharp: Educators are always bringing to our attention that we should have in our institutions games which can be played in later life. When educators say that golf and tennis stand above football, I differ with them. I want to put myself on record as standing for team play as of more importance in the development of character than golf or tennis ever will be. (Applause.)

President Alexander: If there is no further discussion, we will vote on the question. All in favor of the motion to take the report from the table and refer it to the Board of Trustees for a report back to us later this afternoon will please stand. Only active members can vote.

... There were 41. ...

President Alexander: All in favor of leaving the report on the table will please stand.

... There were 27. ...

President Alexander: The vote was 41 for and 27 against. As that is not a two-thirds majority, the report is laid on the table.

The next order of business is the report on Football Officials and Offi-

ciating by Mr. McLaughry of Brown University.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIALS

D. O. McLaughry, Brown University,
Chairman

I CAN assure you, before reading this report, that it will not bring up any controversy.

Your committee on officials deems it wise, in making its report, to stay specifically on its subject and not to wander into the field of rules and rules interpretation, to which subject it is closely akin and at times overlaps, but which is not specifically within its province. We also feel that, inasmuch as officiating in nearly every section is handled by some sort of an organization, it is not within the province of this committee to more than acquaint this body with a few of the developments that have taken place during the last year and to mention also the weaknesses that have arisen in the matter of officiating and the organizations which administer it.

In the first place, according to reports received from various sections of the country, the officiating has been uniformly of a better grade than ever before. Mr. Okeson has informed me that reports from coaches to him concerning officials have been better than ever and it also has been the consensus among coaches that there was very little incompetent officiating in the East.

The Western Conference, of course, has an organization that is so small, well-knit and ably administered that it has its officiating down to a point where it is about as uniformly good as it is possible to be. The only criticism that I have heard from the Conference officiating is that officials were loath to call defensive holding penalties where teams were making this an integral and premeditated part of their forward passing defense by holding eligible receivers on or shortly behind the scrimmage line. This is of course largely a matter of rule interpretation as to where legal use of hands ceases and defensive holding begins and can be determined to a certain degree at the sectional interpretation meetings.

There has been a general criticism, particularly from the South, that some officials are overbearing in their manner and try to overshadow the players instead of guiding the game in a quiet but firm way.

There is no doubt that there are more men ambitious to be officials than there ever have been before. This, together with the fact that systematic rule study through officials'

organizations and administrative setups, has made it the rare thing for an official to work in a college game that is not rule perfect, but perfection in the knowledge of the rules is only fifty per cent of the requirements of a first class official and your Committee wishes to emphasize the fact that officiating cannot be improved in any great degree over what it now is until greater emphasis is placed upon personality, good judgment and tact. There are many men who are not first class officials, who are rule perfect, just because they lack these qualities with which they must be born to a certain degree. As is true in every phase of life, competition will improve matters faster than any other one thing and we think that within a few years officiating should be about as nearly uniform and first rate as it is possible for it to be. It must be kept in mind by every coach that, as long as the human factor enters into it, there is bound to be error, and every coach who has the game's interest at heart must be loath to criticize. If an official is incompetent, he will eliminate himself. If one mistake is made, remember the old adage that "to err is human" and start with the assumption that every official is fair until he has proved himself otherwise.

We as coaches are interested in officiating primarily because it is the controlling factor in the game which we are coaching. We desire good officiating because we do not want the efficiency of our play disturbed by the mistakes of officials and the more we can do to further the interests of good officiating the better the game will be and the more of both loss and gain will be eliminated by mistakes.

The question arises as to what we can do to improve officiating. In the first place, we should insist that every official have a perfect knowledge of the rules. This is merely a matter of study. It is purely a mechanical matter, and no official should ever be excused for lack of knowledge in this respect. The appliance of these rules is a matter of training and experience, but a large percentage of fine men are unable to co-ordinate the two through no fault of their own. It is therefore our duty in endeavoring to aid improvement to look past a mere mechanical knowledge of the rules in grading officials. It is the feeling of this committee that too much emphasis has been placed on the speed of officials to the detriment of more important qualities. The best officials have a quiet, judicial temperament and often do not follow the ball with the most rapidity. At the other extreme, we have seen the hysterical official who thinks only of

quick decisions and who is a detriment to the players by the manner in which he tries to monopolize the play.

Another quality which your committee feels has been lost sight of in selecting officials is that which pertains to the equitable side. That is the matter of when it is better to overlook or call a mere technical infraction of the rules when such infraction has no connection whatsoever with the play. This quality is one which is indefinable, but it should not be lost sight of by those who select officials, as many games are marred by officials who cannot make distinctions and who magnify technicalities.

Lastly, your committee recommends that it is the duty of coaches to see that no official is used who is antagonistic to or domineering in his attitude towards the players, for, after all, it is their game and they should be treated as gentlemen. The attitude should be firm but friendly. A good official is never domineering or uncivil. At the same time, if officiating is to reach the point we all desire, it is our duty to see that our players are gentlemen in their attitude towards officials and that never should we tolerate actions on the field that tend to antagonize the officials in the eyes of the spectators.

The whole matter of good officiating, aside from its mechanical aspects, resolves itself down to a matter of mutual trust and good will among players, officials and coaches. The attitude of an official must be that he is not a policeman but a sportsman interested in seeing a fine game run off smoothly, and if he takes this attitude, which the vast majority of officials do, he should be given the consideration and respect which is due him for handling a difficult job in the interests of a fine sporting event. (Applause.)

President Alexander: Gentlemen, what is your pleasure with regard to this report on Football Officiating? If I hear no comment, it will be filed and published in our proceedings.

We have three men that are appointed every year to sit with the Rules Committee to represent this body on rule changes. For the past year, they were Pop Warner, Bob Zuppke and Jock Sutherland. We have asked Dr. Sutherland to make the report of what transpired at the last meeting of the Football Rules Committee.

Dr. Sutherland is evidently not here right now. We will carry that over until later this afternoon.

Our next committee is the Committee on Constitution. Before we bring that up, I might say we went

to a great deal of trouble to write letters all over the country in regard to our present Constitution. Many of our members felt that our present Constitution was not fair or adequate, especially in regard to membership. We asked Coach McGugin of Vanderbilt to head that Committee. He kindly consented to do so, and with him served Tad Wieman and W. H. Cowell. I now introduce Coach McGugin, who will present the amendments that were presented to the Board of Trustees last night and which met with their approval.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

*D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University,
Chairman*

I AM glad that the Chairman explained that this was a committee report and not a one man report.

The President, after the meeting last year, felt that our Constitution needed codification. A number of amendments have been adopted from time to time but haven't been inserted in order in the Constitution. That the Committee undertook to do. Its report was submitted to the Trustees last night, and in the main was approved.

There are not many suggested changes. I think perhaps the main one deals with membership. It was felt that men like Dr. Wilce and our friend Hugo who are not actively in coaching ought to be eligible for membership in the Association. The membership possibilities have been enlarged to include men in that class.

Will it be necessary to read the present Articles?

President Alexander: As we are probably not very familiar with our Constitution, I think it would be better. When I assumed office last January, we had a good deal of difficulty finding a few copies.

Mr. McGugin: Section 2, Article IV. If you will read the old Section, then I will read the new one.

President Alexander read the present Section 2:

Section 2. Active Membership. Only such coaches shall be eligible for Active Membership as are actively engaged in (or directly associated with) the profession of football coaching, and are otherwise acceptable to the organization.

Mr. McGugin: The proposed amendment is as follows:

Amendment I

Amend by striking out Section 2 of Article IV and substituting the following:

Section 2. Active Membership. Coaches from colleges requiring fourteen Carnegie units for entrance and

who are actively engaged in (or directly associated with) the profession of football coaching and who have been so engaged or directly associated for a period of three years and who are otherwise acceptable to the organization shall be eligible for active membership; and each active member shall have the privilege of one vote.

President Alexander: I believe it would be better to read it, unless there is objection, as a whole, and then we can vote on it as a whole or come back and vote on it by Sections.

Mr. McGugin: The next is Section 3 of Article IV.

Amendment II

Amend by striking out Section 3 of Article IV.

President Alexander read from the old Constitution.

Section 4. Allied Membership. Any individual who has been associated with football coaching for three or more years may be eligible for an Allied Membership, whether or not he may be at the time actively engaged in coaching. Members who have been active and who are no longer associated with the institutions through which they were active are eligible for this classification. Preparatory school coaches are also eligible.

Amendment III was recommended by Mr. McGugin.

Amend by striking out Section 4 of Article IV and substituting the following to be known as Section 3:

Section 3. Allied Membership. Any individual who has been associated with football coaching at any institution of learning, including junior colleges, normal schools, high schools and preparatory schools, for three or more years, may be eligible for allied membership, regardless of whether at the time he may be actively engaged in coaching. Members who have been active in or associated with football coaching in such institutions but who are no longer active or so associated are eligible for allied membership. Allied members may take part in discussions or debates and in general have privilege of the floor but shall not be entitled to vote.

President Alexander read from the old Constitution.

Section 5. Honorary Membership. Honorary Members shall be elected to the membership at the pleasure of the Association upon two-thirds vote of the Active Membership.

Amendment IV was recommended by Mr. McGugin.

Amend by striking out Section 5 of Article IV and substituting the following to be known as Section 4:

Section 4. Honorary Membership. Honorary Members shall be elected by

a majority vote of the active members present at the annual meeting. Proposals for Honorary Membership shall come only through the Chairman of the Committee on Honorary Membership and shall be endorsed by the Trustees. Honorary Members shall have the same privileges as Active Members, including the right to vote. Any individual who has been an officer of the A. F. C. A. shall be eligible for Honorary Membership. Any other persons who have contributed to the advancement of football shall also be eligible for Honorary Membership.

NOTE: At the 1925 meeting, the Constitution was amended as follows:

President Alexander read from old Constitution.

Section 6. Recognizing the difficulties presented to its Far West membership in attending the meetings of the Association, the Trustees in session do hereby sanction the formation of a Pacific Coast Association, to be made up of District 9 as outlined by the National Collegiate Athletic Association; this Association to be subsidiary to the national organization and subject to its rules and regulations; the President of the Pacific Coast Association to serve as Second Vice President of the national Association.

The following was recommended by Mr. McGugin:

Section 5. Recognizing the difficulties presented to its Far West membership in attending the meetings of the Association, the Trustees in session do hereby sanction the formation of a Pacific Coast Collegiate Athletic Association; this Association to be subsidiary to the national organization and subject to its rules and regulations; the President of the Pacific Coast Association to serve as Third Vice President in the national Association.

It is therefore recommended that this amendment be inserted in the Constitution as Section 5 of Article IV.

President Alexander read from the old Constitution.

Article VI

Initiation Fee and Dues

The annual membership fee: Active \$5.00 and Allied \$2.00.

Amendment V was recommended by Mr. McGugin.

Amend by striking out Article VI and substituting the following:

The annual membership fee (Active and Allied Classification) shall be Two Dollars (\$2.00) for Allied Members and Five Dollars (\$5.00) for Active. Honorary Members shall pay no dues except in the case of those still engaged in active coaching.

President Alexander read from the old Constitution.

Article IX

Officers

Section 1. Officers shall be elected from members of the Association as follows: President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer.

Amendment VI was recommended by Mr. McGugin.

Amend Article IX by striking out Section 1 and substituting the following:

Section 1. Officers shall be elected from active head coaches or Honorary Members of the Association as follows: President, Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President (who shall be the President of the Pacific Coast Association) and Secretary-Treasurer. Such officers shall be from institutions which are members in good standing of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Article XII was read by President Alexander from the old Constitution.

Standing Committees shall be: (1) Membership, (2) Program, (3) Press, (4) Coaching Ethics, (5) Social and Entertainment, (6) Football Rules, and (7) Officials.

Amendment VII was recommended by Mr. McGugin.

Amend by striking out Article XII and substituting the following:

Standing Committees shall be composed of Active and Honorary Members and shall be (1) Membership, (2) Program, (3) Press, (4) Coaching Ethics, (5) Social and Entertainment, (6) Changes in Football Rules, (7) Officials, (8) Stabilizing, (9) Advisory Committee to Football Committee of N. C. A. A., and (10) Honorary Membership.

President Alexander read from the old Constitution.

Article XVI

Section 2. The proposed amendment, together with the opinion of the Trustees shall be read and a two-thirds majority of the members voting in person, or by proxy, shall be necessary for the adoption of said amendment.

Amendment VIII was recommended by Mr. McGugin.

Amend by striking out Section 2 of Article XVI and substituting the following as Section 2:

Section 2. The proposed amendment, together with the opinion of the Trustees shall be read and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in person shall be necessary for the adoption of said amendment.

Mr. McGugin: The Trustees last night, with some modifications, approved these various changes, and I, therefore, move their adoption.

President Alexander: There has been a motion made that the Constitution be amended as read. Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded. ...

Mr. McGugin: It has been suggested that there ought to be a Second Vice President among the officers on account of the Pacific Coast.

President Alexander: This Association in 1925 officially passed an amendment to the Constitution automatically making the President of the Pacific Coast the Third Vice President of this Association. When we had the meeting in 1926, we elected one, and we have done that right along. The Second Vice President this year was Dr. Spears. He happened to change his job to go to the Pacific Coast. In writing him letters, I found that this body had elected him Second Vice President, and that the President of the Association out there should be Third Vice President. That amendment was passed in 1925 and was discovered three or four months ago and attached to the other amendments. I imagine, if you want to elect a Third Vice President here in addition to the First Vice President, we would have to offer still another amendment, wouldn't we?

Mr. McGugin: We would have to amend this proposal on the subject by simply adding the office of Third Vice President. In order to get it before the meeting, I will read then as the report of the Committee, if the Trustees endorse it, the office of Third Vice President, so that it may be considered with the other amendments and as part of the other amendments.

President Alexander: What would you do with the President of the Pacific Coast?

Mr. McGugin: We merely set up here, in the amendment dealing with officers, the office of Third Vice President. If he fits into that under other regulations of the Constitution, all right.

President Alexander: I believe we have a motion, as I understand it, to adopt the amendments as read with the correction that Mr. McGugin just made. Is there any discussion on that motion? It will take a two-thirds vote to carry these amendments. Therefore, we will have to count the votes on this proposition. All the active voting members present that are in favor of adopting the proposed amendments to the Constitution will please stand.

... There were 64. ...

All those not in favor of making any Constitution changes will please stand.

There were none.

President Alexander: We have 64 present voting in favor of the amendments, which is well over two-thirds of our active men present. The Constitution stands amended as read.

At this time, we would like to hear just a word from the Chairman of our Entertainment Committee, Harry Stuhldreher. Harry is acting in that capacity, and probably has some announcements to make with regard to the banquet tonight and the entertainment that will be furnished at that time.

Mr. Stuhldreher: The banquet will be held in this room at seven o'clock. You can see from your program that the Committee has arranged a nice list of speakers, and in addition to that we have a program of entertainment. To help us out a little bit, we suggest that you secure your tickets as quickly as possible, and they can be procured in the back of the room.

President Alexander: I should like to say that we want all of you to know that if you have friends you wish to bring with you to this banquet we should be delighted to have them.

Mr. Louis Little of Columbia has acted as the Chairman of our Proposed Rule Changes Committee. He went to a good deal of effort and trouble to circularize the country. Probably most of you received his circular. Mr. Little has summarized that report, and is simply going to read his summarized report. This afternoon we will take the report up in detail and let everybody argue to his heart's content about any particular changes. Mr. Little will now read his condensed report.

REPORT OF THE RULES COMMITTEE *Lou Little, Columbia University, Chairman*

IT is the desire of this Committee to try to present to the Association the opinions and suggestions of its members in as concise a manner as possible. This is, of course, a very difficult task and I am glad to see that our President has arranged for an open discussion on the rules. In this way, everyone will have an opportunity to voice his ideas.

Before preparing this report a questionnaire was made up and sent out to each and every collegiate coach in the country. This questionnaire was drawn up only after seventy-five or one hundred coaches had been questioned as to their ideas on what should appear on the same. These ideas were worked together and from them the questionnaire was prepared and sent out.

I might say at this time that coaches should be a little more responsive in returning questionnaires to committees which are trying

to prepare reports for this convention. In order to get you men to send back the filled-out questionnaire it was necessary to send out a follow-up letter. In spite of follow-up letters, we did not receive more than a sixty percent return. Coaches should cooperate a little more fully.

In looking over the answers to the questionnaire, the Committee finds that it seems to be the general opinion that the rules should be left pretty much alone. We bring up, at this time, in our report, the general feeling of this body, so that you will all fully understand the trend of thought before we report on the questionnaire.

There has been a great deal of agitation throughout the country as to whether or not the point after touchdown should be abolished. After querying you coaches we find that there were 182 in favor of keeping the point after touchdown and 89 opposed to it.

Another change that perhaps has been widely discussed is whether, if the point after touchdown is retained, the officials should be empowered to award the point or take away the same in case of penalty. The consensus on this is very much against the idea of the officials being allowed to award the point in case a violation of rules occurs. There are 208 in favor of taking away this power from the officials and 71 in favor of leaving the rule as it stands. In the event that this Association should suggest the above-mentioned change, then it was very strongly agreed by your answers that teams be penalized in accordance with the rule and the point after touchdown be tried for again.

We have heard a great deal of argument regarding the present fumble rule. In order to settle this once and for all, this question was included: "Is the present fumble rule desirable?" In reply to this, we found that 218 were for the rule as it now stands as against 71 who wished to have it changed.

Another rule that perhaps has caused about as much general comment as the present fumble rule is that regarding the screen pass. We find that 164 seemed to feel that it is very effectively covered as it now stands, while 88 still feel there is room for improvement. Practically everybody, even those who answered in favor of it, feel that the officials are a little bit hesitant in calling a violation of the screen pass.

Regarding the ruling on the shift, everyone at the early part of the season was anxiously waiting to see just how the change which was inaugurated this fall would work out. We find that the opinion of a large ma-

jority of coaches is that the teams employing the shift are well within the rules and regulations covering the same, and practically everyone seems to feel that the teams are not trying to take any undue advantage of the defensive eleven. On this point, 213 stated that the shift as now used by teams complies with the rules, while 49 felt that there are still violations. We believe that this shows that coaches are of the opinion that the shift is now well regulated and that there should be no further rulings against this style of offense. Coaches, in practically every case, are doing their best to comply with the rules.

It was suggested by several coaches that we should obtain the consensus of the coaches as to whether or not the team that has one of its kicks blocked be given the same privilege of running with it as the blocking team. The answers to this were 188 favoring the privilege of advancing the ball for the team recovering its own kick, while 57 were agreeable to the present rule.

The Committee recommends that if there are to be any changes in the rules for the coming year the coaches ask the Rules Committee to have its meeting not later than the month of February. In the event that the Rules Committee does decide on any changes or change of interpretations on the present rules, these changes should be given immediately to the players, coaches and officials; furthermore, it is felt that Walter Okeson should call his interpretation meetings in March and not wait until September. From then on and through the fall there should be meetings of officials and coaches. The Committee feels that if this is done there will not be the mistakes that occurred during the past fall and at the same time it will give us all a chance to get thoroughly fixed in our minds the rules and their interpretations.

This Committee had been informed by many coaches that in the past the three delegates that were sent to represent us with the Rules Committee at the annual meeting did not present to the Rules Committee the ideas of the Football Coaches Association regarding changes, etc., but presented their own personal views. We feel that if delegates from this body are to represent us with the Rules Committee, they should at all times be instructed as to just what this body wishes them to do and they should represent us at that meeting in the specified manner. To find out just what the feeling of the coaches was regarding this, the question was mailed to you, and it was the unanimous feeling of this

body that the three delegates selected to go before the Rules Committee should represent us and not themselves.

The Committee has avoided, in presenting this report, taking a stand regarding the present rules or any changes. We felt that, since time is to be given for discussion, the President of the Association can present our report to you and then allow you men to decide just what you would like to do. We simply are trying to give you the general opinion and thought of this body as we were best able to obtain it.

On each questionnaire a space was reserved for suggestions. In the majority of cases the coaches had ideas to offer that were too numerous to include in this report. The Committee suggests that if any member has a suggestion that he wishes to present, the place to do it is from the floor in the open discussion this afternoon. To include all suggestions in this report would make it of extreme length, and, even as it is, it is now too long. Perhaps our friend Rockne has summed up the attitude of this Rules Committee in his reply to our original letter asking for his opinions. Rockne stated that we ought to declare a moratorium on the rules for a few years and then see what happens. In the general discussion that will follow this report, we will have to ask Rockne just what he means by a moratorium.

President Alexander: I wish to thank the Committee. I think they have turned in a very excellent report. This afternoon, Mr. Little will read over those questions again, and we will open the subject for debate from the floor.

Before we go further, I should like to announce the following Committees: Nominating Committee, Mr. Bezdek, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Kipke. The Auditing Committee, consisting of Mr. Cannell and Mr. McKenney, should meet the Secretary-Treasurer during the lunch hour to check over his vouchers and receipts. The Resolutions Committee should meet Mr. Roper, the other members being Mr. Page and Mr. Bachman.

In regard to the Committee of three coaches to represent this body before the Rules Committee, the rule has been that when a man was appointed to that position, he held it for two years. Mr. Warner's term expires this year. It has been left up to the President to appoint the other member, and I will appoint Dan McGugin of Vanderbilt to serve on that Committee.

We have one more item of business

to attend to before adjournment. The last item of business is the brief reports from our district representatives.

FIRST DISTRICT REPORT

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut

Ed Casey, Harvard University

FOOTBALL in New England enjoyed another successful year. While the attendance at some games fell off slightly, the interest and enthusiasm was even greater than before.

Outstanding among the colleges of the District was the record of the Dartmouth team, winning all their games with the exception of the game with Stanford on the Coast and a tie game with Yale. Dartmouth's success was in no small part due to a well-rounded team, with no outstanding stars, with great power and a fine execution of their attack. Yale and Harvard did not have outstanding records but did show flashes of great football play in some of their games. Their seasons were mediocre. Holy Cross and Brown had fair success, Holy Cross reaching great heights at the end of the season when they defeated both Harvard and Boston College. Boston College had a rather poor record as far as winning is concerned, but in five of their games the margin between victory and defeat was so slight that they might easily have had many more victories.

Of the smaller colleges, Williams again made a fine record. For the third consecutive year they were undefeated in their own class. Their only loss was to Columbia. Bates was the winner of the State of Maine championship for the second time, winning all three of its titular games. Middlebury was the winner of the Vermont State title.

More and more the teams in the First District seemed to be adopting the double wing-back style of offensive formation. The defensive style of play was varied and it seemed that most teams changed weekly to meet the type of attack of each opponent.

It seems to be the consensus among the coaches of the District that the rules should be left as they are for the time being. Several unusual rulings by the officials caused considerable comment during the season, but, in general, the officiating was evidently improving.

All in all, it is quite evident that intercollegiate football as it is now being conducted in New England is on a saner basis than heretofore. The feeling between coaches and colleges is very friendly, and, while every team desires to win, there is no ill-will in case of defeat. (Applause.)

SECOND DISTRICT REPORT

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia

J. R. Ludlow Wray, University of Pennsylvania

FOOTBALL enjoyed its highly successful season as usual in this District and was only slightly affected in the matter of attendance by the depression in general business. There were many close and exciting contests, which brought out the best sportsmanship and friendly feeling between the competing teams and colleges.

Something new was tried in this District in the way of night football and worked out very successfully. Big crowds attended the night games and it looks as though it is quite practicable, especially in October when the weather is not too cold. There has been a question raised as to whether night football is not harmful to the sport and tends to commercialize it too much. I will not go into that phase of it in this report but merely mention this fact as a matter of interest which might be discussed later.

The caliber of teams in this District was not quite up to the usual standard. The outstanding teams were Colgate, Army and Fordham. Several teams had an in and out season, winning one week and then losing rather unexpectedly the next. Columbia won a major contest for the first time in several years. While Pittsburgh's season was not the great success of the year before, they still did very well considering the loss of so many players by graduation last June and the unusual number of injuries contracted during the season. Princeton, Penn State, Lafayette and Pennsylvania had their poorest season in years, while Carnegie Tech, Villanova, Temple, West Virginia, W. & J., Lehigh and Syracuse all had their good and bad days throughout the season.

The officiating throughout the District was much improved. In fact, there was very little adverse comment about the officials. The Okeson plan is undoubtedly working out successfully, and the officials themselves are putting a great deal more interest in their work and are endeavoring to perfect themselves to a higher degree of efficiency. The insertion of younger men amongst the ranks of the officials is showing decidedly good results in their ability to speed up and handle the game more effectively.

Football should continue to grow from year to year, and I see no reason for any radical changes to be made. (Applause.)

THIRD DISTRICT REPORT

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina

Earl C. Abell, University of Virginia

FOOTBALL in this District continues to improve, and the past season has all the earmarks of a splendid season enjoyed by everyone, irrespective of the defeats and victories which so many people recognize as a successful or unsuccessful season.

The surprising feature about the universities and colleges in this District is the number of schools which are geographically close to one another, and there exists a very keen and sportsmanlike rivalry among them all. Whether these teams are members of a conference or not makes little difference.

Weather conditions throughout the entire season were such that many colleges reported that their rain equipment remained in moth balls.

There did exist a falling off in attendance, which was general throughout the country, due, we think, to financial conditions. However, Navy played before two full capacity crowds; Navy vs. Penn at Philadelphia and their Army game in New York.

Speaking of individual teams, the writer would be doing the Navy an injustice if he did not reflect for a short while on the splendid battle the Navy waged against the Army. Neither would the writer attempt to detract anything from the way in which the Cadets from West Point performed. The Army had enjoyed a much better season than the Navy up until the Navy's victory over Penn. In passing, we must doff our hats to the Navy for their excellent performance against a great Army football team. We all hope there will be many more such football games between these two great institutions, for the good of our greatest American game.

Western Maryland under the tutelage of Dick Harlow had the same marked success that they had last year. The only team in this district that was not defeated!

The outstanding team that showed a marked improvement over last year and the team that continued to improve throughout the season was Jimmy DeHart's team at Duke. There cannot be too much praise awarded Duke, her football squad, along with DeHart and his staff. Duke had a well-balanced team; an aggressive, deceptive, hard charging, offensive team; and a determined team of defense. Their victory over the Navy was their outstanding performance, and they were not beaten by any of

the teams in North Carolina, which gave them the undisputed leadership in their own state.

Davidson College of Davidson, North Carolina, of the small colleges, has for years played an excellent brand of football. Davidson has a clean, hard fighting spirit that is respected by everyone she plays. Her victory over the more powerful University of North Carolina team upset the "dope bucket" in Carolina. North Carolina like Virginia, has a keen rivalry among schools in her own state and the teams all play good football. Wake Forest, another small college in North Carolina, is respected by everyone on her schedule. Wake Forest played Duke a mighty close game.

The outstanding team from the District of Columbia was Georgetown. Georgetown under Tommy Mills had a very commendable season. She won from Michigan State, the only team that defeated the strong Colgate team. Mills has made remarkable strides in his first year at Georgetown.

The University of Delaware was the leading team in the state. Playing an ambitious schedule, they won a majority of their games.

One of the two outstanding teams in Maryland has been referred to. The other is the University of Maryland, which played a very heavy schedule, giving a good account of themselves throughout the season.

In Virginia, there are four teams represented in the Southern Conference: University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee and Virginia Polytechnical Institute. We also have a very active conference here in the State of Virginia, made up of the smaller colleges.

The Virginia Conference is composed of the following colleges in Virginia:

Bridgewater College, Emory and Henry College, Lynchburg College, Hampden Sydney College, Randolph Macon College, the University of Richmond, Roanoke College and the College of William & Mary.

This is one of the oldest conferences in the country. The rules of the Conference are almost identical to those of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference, featuring the migratory and freshman rules. William & Mary and Richmond have in recent years increased their enrollment but the smaller colleges have an average enrollment of 250 students. The academic standards are very high and the athletic situation is on a high plane. The rivalry is keen but

relations are always cordial and friendly. This is probably due to the fact that the coaches in this league have been at their respective institutions for a long time; especially is this true of C. A. Bernier of Hampden Sydney and Frank M. Dobson at Richmond. Another reason for a finer relationship among this group of colleges is that no undue stress is placed on winning teams.

William & Mary was by far the strongest team in the Conference. Undefeated and unscored on in the Conference, the Indians closed the season by defeating the Hampden Sydney Tigers in Richmond, December 6th, by the score of 13 to 0. The high spot of the season for Coach Bocock's squad was a tie game with Harvard. The squad was again tutored by J. Branch Bocock, a veteran of several years in the coaching profession. Blessed with exceptionally fast backfield material, William & Mary used a balanced line and a short punt formation for the backs. Occasionally the line was unbalanced and the backs would take a single and double wing-back formation. On the defense a six-man line with the backs in a 3-2 array was the usual defense, changing to meet an expected kick with a 2-2-1. In Scott and Maxey, William & Mary had two backs who would compare with anything in the South.

Of the four major teams, V. P. I.'s percentage was outstanding, with Virginia second.

V. P. I. also won from William & Mary, who were the leaders in their conference, by the margin of one point.

Hon. Frederick William Scott of Richmond, Virginia, is building the University of Virginia a magnificent stadium with a seating capacity of 30,000. It will be ready for the 1931 schedule and will be officially dedicated with Virginia Military Institute.

The general play of most all teams in this district had striking characteristics of the Warner or Rockne offense, many teams kicking from the double wing-back formation, with the deep man fading back. The punting this past season suffered over previous years. Very few consistent punters were developed. Hooper, Captain of V. P. I., placed his kicks beautifully throughout the season; consistently getting them out of bounds, very much to the disadvantage of their opponents. The constant development of the forward pass and the threat of the lateral pass, along with the ruling on fumbles, have caused

teams to hold on to the ball. Consequently, down-the-field play or the punting game is not used as much as it was a few years back, and, we must admit, it is one of our strongest, if not the strongest, play.

The stock formations by the majority were the single and double wing-back, the long end tight in most instances. However, some shifted their ends outside, leaving backs in the hole. There has not been much time spent on the lateral pass in this District, although most teams carried it as a threat, but it was not used enough to bring forth the results. It was most often used deep in opponents' territory as a special scoring play providing defense was properly set up.

North Carolina, with a splendid lot of hard running backs stood out with the most consistent forward passing attack. All their backs handled the ball exceptionally well and were fortunate in being excellent passers and receivers.

All kinds of defenses were used, and the defense was often changed to meet the given offense of a particular team. Maryland used the 6-3-2 throughout the entire field, very seldom going to a seven-man line. In general throughout our District, the indifference on the part of defensive backs relative to their jobs against a punt has been very noticeable—an apparent letdown on one of the many tough assignments connected with football. Down-the-field play is one of the very attractive departments of football. The highly organized offensive play, with all its intricate movements and timing, today has caused the defensive play to be neglected.

The work of the officials in handling their games throughout the Third District was commendable and continues to improve over former years. They go about their work in a very businesslike manner. We are all happy to see so many younger men working into the game.

The man who has the greatest number of years in the coaching profession in this District is Curley Byrd of the University of Maryland, with Bill Rafferty of V. M. I. and Charley Bernier of Hampden Sydney running him a close second.

The splendid relationship, sportsmanship, keen rivalry, and good fellowship that exist between the many colleges and universities of this District are second to none in the country.

(Mr. Abell was not present and his report was mailed to the Secretary-Treasurer.)

FOURTH DISTRICT REPORT

Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina

Harry J. Mehre, University of Georgia

FOOTBALL enjoyed its greatest season in this section both as to the quality of the play and the general interest, as shown by the increased attendance at all games.

The great majority of teams in this District are members of the Southern Conference. Tulane University of New Orleans and Alabama tied for the Conference championship. Alabama, because of her splendid record of going through the season undefeated, was chosen for the third time to compete in the Rose Bowl game on New Year's day.

The University of Florida dedicated a new stadium at Gainesville, November 8. With one or two exceptions, every team in this District now has a stadium with seating capacities ranging from 15,000 up to 35,000 and 40,000 people.

Many intersectional games were played by the teams in this District. Notable among these were: Georgia Tech-Pennsylvania, Georgia Tech-Carnegie Tech, Tulane-Northwestern, Mississippi-Chicago, Georgia-Yale, Georgia-N. Y. U., Vanderbilt-Minnesota, and Florida-Chicago.

At a recent meeting of the Southern coaches, everyone seemed well satisfied with the present conditions. The Southern Officials Association functioned very well this past year, and the coaches expressed as much satisfaction as could be expected about this phase of the game. A motion was made that an investigation be made of the working of the Eastern Officials Association and the Western Conference method of selecting officials. This to be done with a view of having the officials appointed instead of selected by the coaches, as is now done.

The general impression in this District is that football has just taken a decided upward trend and that we can look to the future with confidence. (Applause.)

FIFTH DISTRICT REPORT

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota

Noble E. Kizer, Purdue University

FOOTBALL in the Fifth District continued on the same high plane that has characterized the game in this section in recent years. Increasing keenness of rivalry of the friendly type, that nevertheless does not decrease the desire for victory but rather insures good, clean sportsmanship, has been noticeable, particularly

in the traditional rivalry games on late November dates.

Chronic howlers have pointed with glee to a "waning of interest" in the game, which seems somewhat ridiculous in face of the facts. Those who maintain that there has been a waning of interest point to a slight decrease in attendance at particular points for support. However, while a certain amount of the decreased attendance can be attributed to the general business depression, the vagaries of the schedule were an important factor in cutting down normal crowds at certain points.

This fall's schedule, particularly in the Western Conference, unfortunately resulted in a rather unusual situation, in that there were few "key" games, or games that had a bearing on the title, after the season had well started.

The public is becoming more and more educated in a football way. It is becoming more "game-minded" than it is "team-minded." In other words, the public now enjoys the game for the game's sake, and not for the sake of watching any one particular team in action, which is a healthy attitude for the public to have from a football standpoint.

The peculiarities of this fall's schedule resulted innumerable times in matching teams for games which in the public's mind would be walk-aways. This matching of first division teams against second division teams, in games which would apparently have no bearing on the championship race, was noticeably, but unavoidably, reflected in the attendance at those games.

On the other hand, games which in advance looked like real battles in the public mind drew capacity or near-capacity crowds without exception. When 120,000 people will sit through three hours of miserable cold rain to watch a football game, as they did on the occasion of the Notre Dame-Army game at Chicago, it hardly seems that there is a waning of interest. Other natural games drew capacity crowds, and the rapid development of stadia seems more than justified, for we now have a public that is genuinely interested in football as a game, and not as a display of the antics of any one particular eleven.

As a general rule, complete satisfaction has been expressed with the rules as they now stand, and there is a marked sentiment against any further tinkering. The shift rule, as at present constituted, proved entirely satisfactory and was observed to the letter without handicapping any of its devotees, notably Notre Dame.

The Fifth District, located cen-

trally as it is, has turned more and more to intersectional encounters to supplement its natural schedules, and is rapidly becoming known as the common meeting ground for national football. Judging from the sentiment in the District, intersectional games will continue to occupy a prominent place on the schedules of Fifth District teams, which should aid in maintaining a healthy interest in the game.

Among the outstanding intersectional games in which Fifth District teams figured during the past fall were Purdue-Baylor, Princeton-Chicago, Tulane-Northwestern, Illinois-Army, Ohio State-Navy, Minnesota-Vanderbilt, Minnesota-Stanford, Indiana-Southern Methodist, Michigan-Harvard and Wisconsin-Pennsylvania, along with Notre Dame's tilts with Southern Methodist, Navy, Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Army and Southern California. From this rather imposing list, it can be seen that Fifth District football came in contact with football from all points in the country.

One of the most encouraging trends from a football standpoint has been the increasing development of football as a major sport in the high schools. High school football is on the increase, better teams are being developed and interest has yet to reach the peak. Improved high school teams are bound to develop and improve the caliber of the college elevens, which is a most healthy sign.

The coaching profession in the Middle West seems to have reached the stable basis for which it has been striving. Practically no changes are in prospect in head coachships, and the coaches are recognized members of the faculty, whose jobs do not depend so much upon producing winning football teams as upon producing and maintaining a high standard for athletic competition.

The district produced a number of outstanding elevens, including Notre Dame, national champion, Northwestern and Michigan, all of which were rated with the nation's best. (Applause.)

SIXTH DISTRICT REPORT

Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa

Burt A. Ingwersen, University of Iowa

THE 1930 football season in the Sixth District was one of the most unusual and interesting seasons in the history of the gridiron sport. Teams which appeared strong in early season games suddenly cracked, and several that had uncertain starts developed into strong teams in November.

Nearly all the games in this section were played under ideal conditions, as there was very little snow and rain. However, the teams that played on Thanksgiving had zero weather to contend with.

The crowds that attended the games this year were not so large as usual, but the schools felt that the economic condition of the country was the cause of the poor attendance. There was just as much talk over football as usual.

The two large conferences in this District are the Big Six and the Missouri Valley. All the games in these two conferences were interesting and the championships in both conferences were not decided until the season was about over. The University of Kansas won the Big Six title and Drake and Oklahoma Aggies were undefeated in the Missouri Valley Conference.

There were a number of intersectional games played which kept the interest high in this section. Some of the intersectional games were as follows: Missouri-New York University, Missouri-University of Colorado, Kansas-Pennsylvania, Nebraska-Texas A. & M., Nebraska-University of Montana, Nebraska-Pittsburgh, Drake-Temple University, Iowa-Penn State, Iowa-Centenary, Iowa State-Loyola (New Orleans), Iowa State-Rice, and Kansas Aggies-West Virginia.

Some of the smaller colleges in this District had very good seasons. Coe College, under the able coaching of Mr. Eby, again won the Midwest Conference title. Some of these smaller college teams gave the bigger schools in this section some real battles and sometimes won their games.

There were no radical changes in the offensive or defensive tactics of teams in this District. However, I believe that the forward and lateral passes were used more than ever before. It was not uncommon to see a team throw from fifteen to thirty passes per game.

The type of offense used by the teams were balanced and unbalanced kick formation, balanced and unbalanced line with single and double wing-backs, and some teams used a spread formation.

The defense used by the teams varied according to the style of offense used by their opponents. Some used seven men on the defensive line, while others used six men. A good many of the teams carried the two types of defensive. The play of the defensive backs varied, but most of the teams used one or two of the following defensive formations: 7-1-2-1, 7-2-2, 6-3-2 and 6-2-2-1.

In conclusion, I feel that football

in this District is of the highest type and that the institutions are not trying to overemphasize football. Most of the schools do not start practice until the 15th of September, the schedules are completed by Thanksgiving day and the practice is limited to two hours work per day. (Applause.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT REPORT

Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma and Arkansas
Madison Bell, Texas A. & M. College

IN making a report on the Seventh District, I have to do so without adequate knowledge of any teams except those in the Southwest Conference and its vicinity. There were no outstanding teams in Arizona, New Mexico or Arkansas as far as major competition is concerned.

In Oklahoma, the University enjoyed a successful season in the Big Six Conference, finishing in second place behind the University of Kansas, which was first. Other good teams in Oklahoma were Oklahoma A. & M., Tulsa University and Oklahoma City University.

In the Southwest Conference, the outstanding team and Conference champion was the University of Texas. This team was heavy and had power, speed and versatility. The team started the season slowly and lost one game to Rice Institute, but after that loss they decisively defeated Southern Methodist University, Baylor University, Texas Christian University and Texas A. & M. in succession. Their style of play on the offense was short punt formation with balanced line, ends out one to two yards and an unbalanced line formation with Z formation in the backfield. The ends were out one to two yards and the wing-back was sometimes inside the end and sometimes outside the end. From this formation they used spins and reverses to advantage.

The systems of offense in the Southwest were more varied this year than they had ever been before. Rice Institute, with a young team, used the Notre Dame system. Baylor University used a short punt formation and the Warner double wing-back formation. Texas Christian University used a short punt formation and the Warner single wing-back formation. Southern Methodist University used punt formation and several different backfield formations all with a balanced line. Their offense was built entirely to facilitate forward passing, which is their chief weapon. The University of Arkansas and Texas A. & M. used mostly punt formations.

The types of team defense were also varied in order to cope with the forward passing game, which has been

stressed and developed so much in the Southwest Conference. Many times, one might see teams use a 5-3-2-1 defense or a 5-3-3 or 6-2-2-1 or 6-2-3 or 6-3-2, and at times they were using a seven-man line with a diamond backfield or box formation in the backfield. Many times, in a single game, one of the teams used three or four different defenses, dependent of course on the tactical situation.

It is the general opinion in our section that we are leading other sections in the development of forward passing and other forms of open play which require skill in handling the ball, but that we are trailing other sections in the execution of strong running plays and in development of line play.

Our sportsmanship and relationship between the various schools and coaches is on an exceptionally high plane. We hold a great many meetings for interpretation and discussion of our problems and this seems to promote sportsmanship.

Our attendance at games was good considering the conditions. The largest crowd at a single game was the annual Thanksgiving game between the University of Texas and Texas A. & M., when there were approximately 40,000 present.

It seems to me the past season in the Seventh District was a very successful one. (Applause.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT REPORT

Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico
Wm. T. Van de Graaff, Colorado College

THE steady progress that football has made in the Rocky Mountain region for the past five years continued uninterrupted for 1930. Throughout the whole region, there was an improvement in the caliber of football displayed. Of the twelve institutions that comprise the Rocky Mountain Conference, only two presented elevens that might not have been considered title contenders a few years previously.

The record of one squad was distinctly outstanding. Utah's supremacy was unquestionable, and the power and smoothness of its attack was both the pride and grief of all its opposition. This team was, undoubtedly, the best ever to represent a school in the Rocky Mountain district. Nine of the remaining eleven teams of the Conference were almost of equal strength, and within this group competition was unusually keen. In spite of the fact that the championship was never in doubt, the season proved to be one of considerable interest.

It is to be regretted that Utah had as its opponent no team of high

national rating. As its only inter-sectional game was won from the University of Nevada, and as few inter-sectional games were played by other schools of the Conference, there is little basis for comparing the strength of Utah with that of those teams which were generally recognized as the national leaders. But the coaches of the Eighth District are firmly convinced that the Utah team of 1930 well deserved a place among the great. From an ample assembly of powerful, speedy and smart football material, Ike Armstrong obtained the maximum, and produced a team apparently without a weakness. In every department of the game, he was well fortified, and his team functioned with extraordinary smoothness and precision. Institutions of the Rocky Mountain region are prone to suffer through lack of reserves, but in this regard the Utes of the past season were exceptionally fortunate. Second and third string men could carry on without a material loss of effectiveness. Substitutions were frequent, and, in every instance, the man leaving the game received the hearty applause of those who at the time were warming the bench, a custom which, apparently, is not without effectiveness.

Besides an unusual amount of drive on both offense and defense, the Utes possessed a remarkable passing game. Sommerhays, Tedesco, Forsberg, and Christensen are all passers of no mean ability, while both ends, Utters and Watkins, are pass receivers extraordinary. The Utes' general type of play is orthodox. Both the double wing and the single wing unbalanced formations were used for both power plays and passes, and much ground was gained to the weak side. Utah also passed and ran with considerable success from the ordinary punt formation. No team met during the season was able consistently to stop both running attack and passes, and a total of 320 points was amassed, as against 13 by opponents. The success of the team was primarily due to the cohesive effort of a well-endowed squad rather than to individual performances. But in Jonas at center and Christensen at fullback, Utah possessed two men of exceptional ability. Jonas is the best roving center in the history of the Conference, while Christensen, a sophomore, has no rival as a plunging fullback.

Though defeated by Utah 34 to 0, the University of Colorado finished an undisputed second in the Conference standing, and contributed to the prestige of the Conference by winning its only inter-sectional game

from the University of Missouri by a score of 9 to 0. Probably Colorado's best game of the season was on Thanksgiving, when a 27 to 7 victory was marked up against Denver. This game was played without Middlemist, passer par excellence, upon whom Colorado had depended hitherto, and in it Haley, Colorado halfback, proved himself one of the best ball carriers of the region. The University of Colorado also defeated the Colorado School of Mines and Colorado Teachers College by comfortable margins. Colorado Aggies was defeated by one touchdown, and Colorado College by one point. The University of Colorado's game with Utah Aggies resulted in a scoreless tie. The feature of Colorado's play for the season was a well executed forward passing attack. Middlemist at quarterback was clever and accurate in passing, and in Bradley and Haley, backs, and Loucks and Quinlan, ends, Colorado had fast receivers, who took passes at top speed. Colorado's line was active and strong, with Buster outstanding as a running guard. Their most successful plays were passes from the orthodox punt formation. As their close formation, they used a balanced line and a single wing-back, and from this they passed successfully and ran the weak side with more than ordinary effectiveness.

Classification of the remainder of the Conference is more difficult. There was little to choose between the University of Denver, Brigham Young University, Colorado Aggies, Utah Aggies, and Colorado College. Brigham Young led in percentage, and perhaps has the best of the argument. Brigham Young lost only to Utah, but its record is somewhat impaired by the strength of its schedule, and by a tie game with Colorado Teachers. The University of Denver, using the Howard Jones system, had a season of ups and downs. In its only intersectional venture, Denver made a creditable showing, losing to Southern California, 33 to 13. Colorado Aggies rose to the heights in defeating Denver and Utah Aggies, but lost to other teams generally conceded to be inferior. Colorado College was tied by Colorado Teachers, but otherwise played consistently, losing its more difficult games by extremely close scores. Utah Aggies defeated Colorado College by one point and tied University of Colorado, but lost decisively to the other stronger teams of its schedule.

Other schools of the Conference were not far, if any, behind those already named. Colorado Teachers finished well up in the percentage

column, due to well-coached material playing a comparatively easy schedule. For Colorado Teachers, it was a season redundant in ties. Their games with Colorado College, Brigham Young University and the University of Wyoming all resulted in no decision. Wyoming, playing its first season under John (Choppy) Rhodes, formerly freshman coach at Nebraska, won its first Conference victory in three years by defeating Colorado Aggies, 21 to 6. Montana State College, playing but two games within the Conference, won from Wyoming but lost to Utah Aggies. Colorado Mines, a scrappy outfit, was never defeated by a large score, but won only from Western State College, the only team in the Conference to finish with a zero percentage.

In spite of the depressed economic conditions, which undoubtedly had a marked effect, attendance throughout the Conference was approximately the same as in past years. Denver experienced the most prosperous financial season in its history. The first three games on Denver's schedule were played at night under excellent lighting facilities, and brought forth unusually large crowds. On Thanksgiving, the Denver-Colorado game in Denver attracted a record crowd for this Conference. Night football and the policy of low admission charges to certain portions of the stands are apparently stimulating football interests in Denver.

Next fall will see the schools of the Eighth District playing more intersectional games than ever before. In the past, the stronger elevens of this region have played but few outside contests, probably due to the keen rivalry within the Conference itself, and to the distances involved in meeting teams from other sections. For the first time in history, when the University of Missouri meets the University of Colorado at Boulder, one of the leading schools of another section will play on Rocky Mountain territory. Colorado, in journeying to Portland, Oregon, to meet the Oregon Aggies, is also taking on another team of high national standing. The University of Utah also will play upon the Pacific Coast, meeting the University of Washington early in the season. Colorado College, which picks its team from a student body of only 250 males, is attempting well nigh the impossible in meeting West Point in the first game to be played in the East by a Rocky Mountain institution. Brigham Young University plays the University of San Francisco, Nevada and Gonzaga, in addition to its Conference schedule.

Other intersectional contests will undoubtedly be scheduled later, and, when completed, the intersectional program will be considerably stronger than for any previous season.

Officiating in the Rocky Mountain region took a step forward during the past year. At the suggestion of the Athletic Directors Association, the football officials organized themselves into an association which is already functioning smoothly and efficiently. Officials for games this fall were agreed upon at a meeting of coaches last spring. Only those who had satisfactorily passed a stiff examination upon the rules were considered, and selections were made without great difficulty from tentative lists submitted by the Adjustor. Several officials of past years failed to pass the examination, and were automatically excluded. New and younger blood, more anxious to do a finished job, replaced them. On the whole, the officiating for the season was an improvement over past years, and considerable promise is offered for the future.

In conclusion, it may be said that football in the mountain states shows a healthy condition. A spirit of good will and mutual respect prevails among institutions. Few changes are taking place within the coaching personnel from year to year, and, apparently, next year will bring no changes whatever. The supervision of eligibility is close, and scholarship requirements are strictly enforced. Athletics generally are smoothly and efficiently conducted, and the outlook for the future is encouraging.

(Mr. Van de Graaff was not present and his report was mailed to the Secretary-Treasurer.)

NINTH DISTRICT REPORT

California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana,
Washington and Nevada

Dr. C. W. Spears, University of Oregon

FROM the standpoint of interest, the Pacific Coast enjoyed the most successful season in its history in 1930. Bad times and depression had no effect on attendance here, and the year as a whole saw many attendance records shattered.

Except for the Notre Dame-Southern California game, which was won by Rockne's men, and the tie game between Minnesota and Stanford, the West triumphed in all the intersectional matches. Thus, Oregon defeated Drake; Stanford downed Dartmouth; Oregon State was victor over West Virginia; Washington State defeated Villanova; St. Mary's won from Fordham and the University of San Francisco snatched a

victory from Loyola University of Chicago.

Washington State College, by its brilliant victory over Southern California, 7 to 6, became champion of the Conference after also disposing of California, Oregon State, Washington and Idaho. The margin of victory over Oregon State and Washington was small, but a margin it was, nevertheless.

Southern California, with a veteran team, reached its peak in mid-season, and ran up overwhelming scores against California, Stanford, and Washington. It was unable, however, to cope with the Notre Dame attack, and the Irish rolled up a 27 to 0 count.

Stanford improved as the season progressed, and its three final games showed victories over Washington, California and Dartmouth. Oregon State also staged a comeback after a slow start, winning its last two games, against Oregon and West Virginia.

New coaches were at the helm at Washington and Oregon. Although Washington won only a single major game this season, Jimmy Phelan has great prospects of future success. Idaho and Montana found the going a bit rough.

Perhaps the best of the non-Conference teams was St. Mary's College of Oakland. St. Mary's ended its season with an impressive victory over Fordham, 20 to 12, and a 7 to 6 triumph over Oregon.

As a whole, there seemed little complaint over the rules as they are at present, except in one instance. The coaches on the Coast seem to think that some means should be devised to offer the passer more protection than he now receives. As soon as the ball leaves the passer's arms the referee follows the play, and no one is available to see that the passer is not a victim of unnecessary roughness.

(Dr. Spears was not present and his report was mailed to the Secretary-Treasurer.)

President Alexander: Before we adjourn, our Secretary has several announcements he wishes to make.

... Announcements. ...

President Alexander: We will reconvene promptly at 2:00 o'clock.

... The meeting adjourned at 12:30 o'clock. ...

Monday Afternoon Session

December 29, 1930

THE meeting convened at 2:20 o'clock, Mr. W. A. Alexander presiding.

President Alexander: Gentlemen, the meeting will please come to order.

The meeting this afternoon is open, of course, to the Active Members, the Allied Members, the public at large—anybody that cares to listen to it.

The first thing on our program is a technical discussion of some of the phases of football. Mr. Bierman of Tulane University is Chairman of that Committee, and we will now turn that section of the meeting over to him.

Chairman Bierman: We have a number of interesting technical talks. I am not going to take up any of the time. The first talk we have is on "Snapping the Ball—Center Play" by Mr. Walsh of Yale.

SNAPPING THE BALL—CENTER PLAY

Adam Walsh, Yale University

I DON'T know whether I can throw any new light on passing the ball. Every man has a right to his own opinion and his own viewpoints. I will express mine. If at the end you have any questions I shall be glad to attempt to answer them for you.

I want to say first that any explanation I may give will be about the spiral pass or the variations you may have to use to comply with the different offenses that are employed. I don't want to go too much into the stance of a center, because you have so many different types of men. There is, however, one thing that I believe is necessary to have good center play combined with passing the ball, and that is to have the ball as well extended in front of the man as possible. That can be done only by having the center, or your proposed center, take exercises that will loosen his hips. If he is tight in the hips, the greatest thing he can do is to take the hurdling exercise. Your center should be so loose that he can get over the ball with no part of his body any higher than his shoulders.

I don't think that it is at all necessary to have one leg extended behind the other so long as he has sufficient stability to withstand a charge directed straight at his shoulders.

In grasping the ball, it is not necessary to have large hands, just as it is not necessary for a forward passer to have large hands. The ball may be gripped or grasped in many different ways. Personally, I pass the ball, or I feel I pass the ball, by taking hold of it just as if I were going to forward pass, having one finger right up against the end of the lace, turning the hand well under so that, when I am over the ball, the ball is still parallel to the ground and one end is not up in the air. This can be done very easily by a little practice.

The most important thing in a center is to have a man who has a sense of touch and who knows when he is throwing the ball (to use an example), five miles an hour, ten miles an hour or thirty miles an hour, because he probably has five different types of passes that he has to make. A man without any sense of touch will never make much of a center. If he has a sense of touch, and a sense of timing, which is necessary when feeding the ball to the backfield, he can be taught to pass.

The actual passing of the ball: First, passing the ball to the so-called quarterback, or the man playing up under the center. It must be an easy pass, and unless it is taken directly out of the center's hands by the quarterback, it must be floated back very softly. Say the quarterback is playing a yard behind the center; that is chiefly a one-handed pass.

I might say, before I go any further, it is also very, very necessary that the center does not put any weight whatsoever on the ball, because, if he puts any weight on the ball, he is at some time or another going to tip off the defense when he is going to make the pass. It is no more necessary for a center to put weight on the ball than it is for offensive linemen to have all their weight on their hands or heels.

With the ball well extended, you can get all the power necessary in the snap of the wrist, as you can with the forward pass.

In the short pass, you hold on to the ball with the one hand. For instance, if you are down over it, and a man is approximately one yard behind you, you will start to pass with both hands, but you will release one hand. You don't have to see all of the backfield man. You don't have to see his entire body; it is only necessary that you see his feet.

After we get the boy so that he can make this first short pass, then we teach him how to start his charge as he starts the ball, which is a very necessary thing.

A second type of pass, which is probably used the most, is a direct pass to one of your halfbacks playing anywhere from three to five yards behind the line of scrimmage. That does not require a lead laterally. In other words, he is going to make less of a direct plunge back into the line. The ball must be floated a little harder than a direct pass to the quarterback. We attempt to teach our centers to turn the ball. It is also a one-handed pass. As the center follows back through with his right hand, he turns the ball. If a man is coming through on the right of him,

he turns the ball in this position, which is the natural position for the back to be in, because he carries the ball with his arms wrapped around it. We attempt to deliver it to him in this manner so that he does not have to worry about catching an end over end pass that he may catch this way or that way or this way. We throw it back on a level.

Those two types of passes are made with one hand. The left hand is not involved; it is merely placed on the ball so that the defense will not have a dead tip-off as to what you are going to do.

In the direct pass, your center must learn the speed of his various backs. The ball should be thrown slightly harder on this pass than on either of the other two passes. It should be thrown slowly enough so that it does not handcuff your back-field men in any way. We throw it in a direct spiral, but not so rapidly, not so swiftly as we do when we throw back for a punt formation. Again, you must follow through always with your right hand. I am speaking of a right-handed passer.

In this pass, your left hand comes into the picture. In starting your pass, you have your right hand well under the ball so you can snap your wrist. The left hand is placed against the ball. I might state now that our centers hold it, as I said before, in two or three different ways. Some hold it with the laces down, and some hold it with the thumb on the laces. That detail you can leave up to the center who is going to throw the ball. Some fellows can throw a spiral pass better with both hands out. Personally, I find I can get better direction and better control by having the right hand out in front and the left hand in the rear, gripping the ball in this manner.

You should not grip the ball tightly. It is merely placed in the hands loosely, and the wetter the day the looser you try, to use an expression, to grip the ball. You apply pressure with the right hand against the left. The left hand does not grip the ball; it is merely a guide. Wherever you want the ball to go, you direct your left hand. Whatever elevation you want the ball to reach in its final destination, you direct the rear point or the rear axis of the ball. If you have your men practice that, you will never have bad passes. If the center wants the ball to go over here, he directs the left hand in that direction. If he wants it to go over to the left, he releases the pressure with his left hand and allows it to go to the left.

We attempt to teach the men to throw the ball back in a sort of half revolution. In other words, it is not

a spiral. It will not come back spinning fast, because that is too hard to handle. We teach our men to throw it back so that it is spinning very slowly, because it is simple to handle. We also attempt to have the center throw it so that, when the halfback is running, he takes it right out in front, not over here by his body, but right in the same position every time.

We have the centers practice by themselves.

The direct pass to a back is probably used more than any other and requires more time than any of the other passes, because the center must know the speed of his backs.

I now come to punt formation. A lot of men will argue with you that an end over end pass is just as good as a spiral pass. I say the end over end pass is not so good as the spiral pass. In the end over end pass, you do not get the direction, and you do not get the speed, and you do not get the accuracy, which is the most important thing of all. Furthermore, the man back there handling the ball never knows whether it is going to reach him in this position or that position, or some other position. When you are throwing a spiral pass from the center to your man back in punt formation, where a fraction of a second is all important, he knows that the ball is coming in this position all the time, and it is thrown straight back. As a result, he stands with his hands this far apart.

You can get all the speed that is necessary on your punt formation passes by snapping the wrist just as you do on a forward pass. The ball is placed well out in front of you, and your hand follows through. You don't have to put an ounce of weight on the ball. As you come back, you follow along the ground as far as possible. You can see that the natural wrist action is this, as you go back through. It is the only natural way the wrist will work. That is where you get your speed, through the snap of the wrist. If I want to throw an easy pass, my wrist works slowly. If I want to throw a quick pass, my wrist works like this. In throwing a forward pass, you snap down through with your wrist. If you want to throw a floater, you go easy with the wrist. It is the same thing in passing from the center.

In the punt formation pass, if your man is playing back eight yards, you use the same type of pass, except it isn't thrown quite as hard.

As far as stance and other things are concerned, you have all different types of centers. You will see centers that are short and squatty, and you will see centers that are tall, big men

all over. I say it does not make a bit of difference.

The most important thing is to have a sense of timing, a sense of touch, which is just as important, and to be able to deliver the ball to the backs in the same place on every play, every off-tackle play.

I hope I have made some of those points clear. It is rather difficult to go into it in detail, because there are many others to talk. If any of you have questions, I shall be glad to attempt to answer them. (Applause.)

Chairman Bierman: Has anyone any questions he would like to ask Mr. Walsh?

If not, our next talk is on "Spinners and Fakes" by Mr. Willaman of Ohio State.

SPINNERS AND FAKES

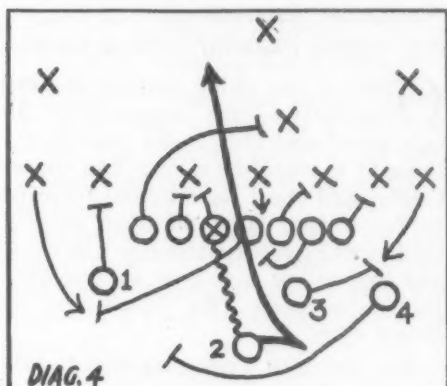
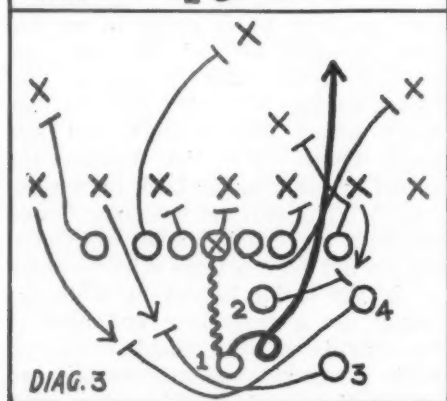
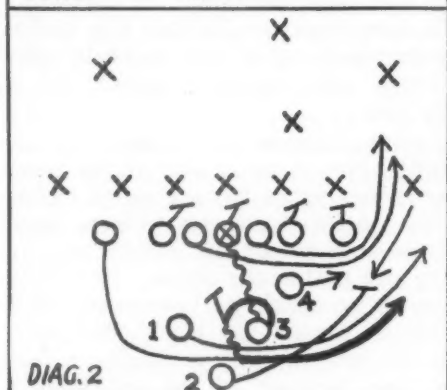
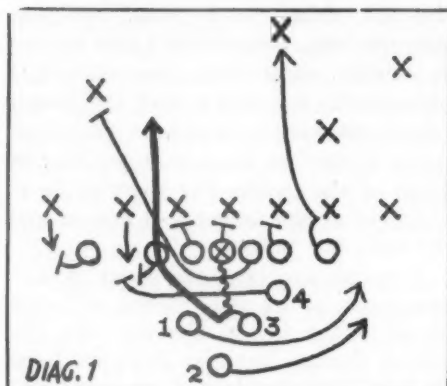
Sam S. Willaman, Ohio State University

REALIZING the magnitude of this question I have been given for discussion, and the varying opinions and ideas in the different sections of the United States, I wrote to about fifteen coaches and received a very generous response. I have made charts of seven of these formations and spinners and will discuss the footwork involved in the charts that are given. At this time I want to thank the men for the diagrams which they sent and which made this talk possible.

To understand this pivot or spinner you may divide it into the two main headings of the half pivot and the full pivot, and then you may divide each of those into the half pivot in which the ball is retained, and the half pivot in which the ball is actually delivered. You must remember it takes a little finer athlete to develop the complete spinner with its fake than it does the half spinner with its fake. I think every coach should take that into consideration in the building up of his play.

There should be at least two companion plays for every spinner, one of which will call for either over-shifting or slicing of the defensive line. I once heard "Pop" Warner give a rather interesting definition of the wing-back, which I have liked very much, in which he said that, "It spreads the defensive base and lets you retain your end running and your line attack." He also said that the spinners when correctly used will cause the defense either to charge blindly at the point they expect the play to be directed, or hesitate for that fatal fraction of a second to see what is happening.

Like every other play, the spinners work pretty well until you get up to the 30-yard line. The use of the lateral pass, which works in beautifully with spinner plays can and should be



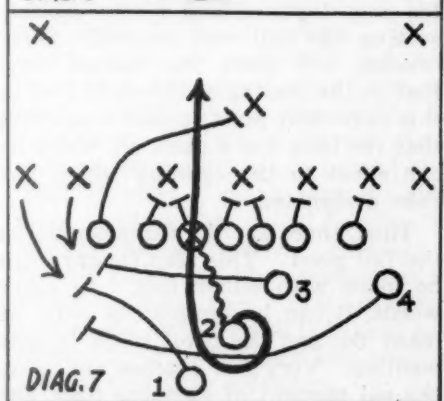
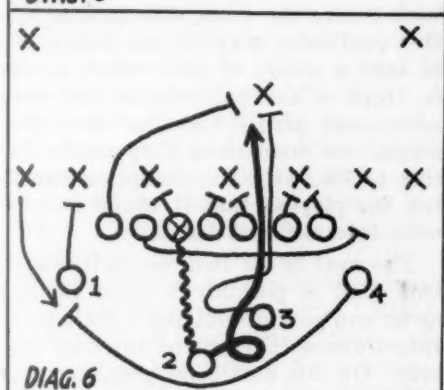
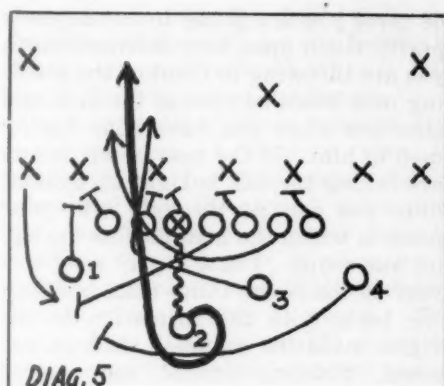
The accompanying diagrams represent the plays that Mr. Willaman explained to the Association to illustrate the points mentioned in his discussion.—Editor's Note.

when you come into the triple pass, which is made with very great speed, the ball is always found at one definite height from the ground.

Another thought involved there, of course, in the safety of the handling of the ball is the relaxed condition of the arms of the pivot man, allowing his arms particularly to be completely relaxed.

I feel that, after you have considered a few fundamental thoughts, such as the level at which you want the ball handled, the relaxed condition of the hands, and the position in which you want this pivot man to be at the time of the exchange of the ball, from there on it is a smart thing to allow the individual to develop individually. Certain boys can do certain things with that ball that other boys cannot do. For instance, there are not many boys who can pivot around here, swinging this hip around, dropping this shoulder well down, and putting the ball back up in position. We used one of our boys very safely and successfully on that play. The other boy couldn't do it.

Another thought that I like there is that, especially on the half pivots, you will find that the entire responsibility of the taking of that ball rests on the man who is taking it away from the pivot man. This man who has control of it should not think of giving it to the other at all, but should think of having it in a position which is well controlled, especially as to height, with his arms relaxed so it can easily be taken. If you have two men with the speed at which this one man is traveling, both trying to coordinate their actions with each other, you run into trouble. But you should have the thought which is the reverse of the old one of the quarterback handling the ball (when we used to send a man inside tackle, and it was the fullback's job to go right for his hole, and it was the job of the quarterback to give him the ball). This thought is one in



used effectively inside the so-called scoring zone.

The footwork, of course, is very important. I am presenting no one thought, as no coach should presume to do, as being the correct one. I do feel that certain fundamentals will govern the type of footwork involved for the particular formation that is being used. I will talk more about that when I come to the charts.

The handling of the ball is another matter which we must think about; that is, the correct handling of the ball in terms of safety and the hiding of the ball, the deception involved.

Hiding the ball: Many methods are used there. Most of them involve a starting position which puts the man pretty well down. Personally, I believe one of the things that has helped our handling of the ball in spinners and fake spinners this year was this fundamental thought, which you have already used, and that is, the handling of the ball on a set level, so that in the exchange of the passes, especially

which the back comes around, hides the ball, and holds it in position. It is the obligation of the man who is taking the ball to come in the direct course to take it.

Be careful on your fake plays, pivots and half pivots that your faking man does not come so close to the pivoting man that he forces him to rise up. That is particularly true of a half pivot. If this faking man comes in so close that he forces the other to rise up to avoid him, the deception is lost.

On the half pivot, when the men are around in this position, they turn their eyes around and face the defense, and others of them look at the defense out of the corner of their eye. I feel we have got the greatest safety and the most intelligent use of the taking advantage of slicing linemen, particularly from the back, by keeping the eyes forward.

The matter of steps on the full pivot you can divide into three counts. These counts, of course, and the type

of pivot you are going to use depends pretty much upon how much strength you are throwing in front of the pivoting man when he retains the ball, and also how close you have your faking man to him. If the man to whom you are faking the ball is right up against him, you can go through with your pivot in which the man retains the ball on one count. I saw a play used this year by the Notre Dame team in which the back, with the formation to the right, made his complete shift in one count, whirling around and coming back inside the weak side tackle. On this particular play, it was impossible to send a group of interferers across in front of the ball carrier, but men were sent across the line of scrimmage, one man being responsible for this tackle, with the deception carrying the play so that it would be possible to make that block.

The next is the two counts in which this man is possibly a little farther away and you are putting a little more interference in front of the ball carrier. On this particular play, he takes his step forward and pivots around, getting the ball well covered. Some coaches will force this second step, that is, the placing of the right foot in this particular pivot in such a position that the back has a mark off which he can shoot to the opening which has been designated.

Then, there are the three counts on the full pivot. This step forward can be made with either foot. In other words, it can be brought in here, as many do, and the pivot made in this position. Very few coaches are using the old thought of stepping back and then getting the drive from this position.

It does not make much difference about the footwork in some of the more open formations, such as the punt formation, where the pivot is being used. It becomes a more vital factor as the thing tends to close. On the three-count pivot, the one which is used very much (in which the man steps over here with the ball, places this foot in this position, going through with his fake, and coming back on this count, placing this foot in the position in which he is making the play), there again, at this point here, after your two counts, the step is taken to the right and then to the left, the fake comes in and this hand comes off. You can also have that deception with this hand dropping off and the play coming back through.

Chairman Bierman: These talks will be published in the proceedings of this meeting.

The next talk is by Chic Collins of North Carolina on "End Play."

END PLAY

C. C. Collins, University of North Carolina

ONE of the chief reasons for my accepting this opportunity to talk about end play today was that I thought it would be a very fine opportunity, and one I have looked forward to for a long time, to have the old baldheaded genius sitting out in front and me telling him how an end play should be made. He fooled me; he didn't show up.

The end play I am supposed to talk about is the variation or the type of end play, particularly offensive, used by the so-called Notre Dame system. After a few years of coaching the same so-called Notre Dame system, I would say the best way for an end to block a tackle is to have a half-back helping him. (Laughter.)

In South Bend, we had a lot of fancy little things we used to do. We have found since then that the type of boy they grow in the sand hills down in North Carolina is not used to moving his feet fast; so we have discarded these things completely.

The end play we use is a very simple method for an end to block a tackle. It is a process a fellow has to go through for a long while. When he finally gets it, it is a very valuable asset to have, because it gives you one more man to get out there in the interference.

Probably the most important essential for an end to take a tackle alone is the leg drive and the body drive he gets in going across at that tackle. I have found the chief trouble with an end blocking a tackle is, in the forward drive and the forward charge, most ends shoot for the target and not through the target. The same principle is involved in tackling a man. We spend lots of time in having a dummy tackle stand up and having an end get down on one hand, with his weight evenly balanced on the one hand, and driving not at the man but on and through him. The tackle just stands there. We tell the end that the target he shoots at is a spot about six or seven inches below the hip, and if he shoots from the angle of his stance for that target, it will carry him to a point about two to three feet beyond that man and where his hip ought to be.

After a while, when the boy gets enough leg drive, we have him charge straight at the tackle without using any shift at all. The hardest thing to teach the man when he comes to that stage is to get rid of that shock that he is going to get when he hits the tackle. If you keep hammering at the boy that he should drive on

through him, and keep driving through him, you will find that in two or three days the boy develops phenomenal leg drive, and the tough facial expression, which is essential. After those two days, you get him in front of the tackle, and you find he is shooting at the target and not on and through the target.

I would say that the most important part of an end taking a tackle alone is the initial charge. By the initial charge, the end does not hope to take that tackle out of there but he does hope to dislodge the tackle momentarily until the backfield man carries that valuable "apple" for a distance.

It is comparatively simple for an end to take a tackle out if the team he is playing on has a good off-tackle play. A lot of men try to have these same ends take their tackles out by the use of the ear block. For some reason or other, we have never been able to use an ear block effectively. If the man tackling is playing a foot or two feet out of the end zone, I don't see how he is going to get his arms wrapped around the man and get the tackle back in again. My experience has been that most tackles weigh about 225 pounds and are pretty tough. For that reason, for an end to get a tackle back in, we use a shift. The shift is not complicated and does not take in a lot of pivots. You do not need a pogo stick to work it. If the tackle is playing wide, we simply use a cross-over and land to the outside of the tackle. If the tackle is not playing out, the end can hop to the outside. The success of an end taking a tackle, outside of the particular form used in taking that tackle in, depends on the speed and agility with which he gets out to take the tackle.

Back in the old days when Tom King was playing end at Notre Dame, the end used to hop over and take a cross at the tackle, move the big 240 pounder and swing around and take him in again. Since then, the tackles have grown a little tougher, and we have found it is a lot better for the end in crossing out, instead of landing along the line of scrimmage, to land at an angle on the line of scrimmage.

Using the Notre Dame system, which is a Z formation and a balanced line, we have found that our most effective plays are naturally back to the weak side, because everybody overshifts. For that reason, we particularly train our weak side end in facial expression. That may sound as though an end does not need any type of facial contortions. But, after

four years spent at school, I have found that the end with the best facial expression was the best decoy we had. I have the name, after four years, of being the best decoy that ever played football at Notre Dame. I think Sul can tell you that. After four years there we almost made a touchdown.

The chief trouble we find, after a fellow gets so that he can move his feet in and out, is that he closes his eyes. If you fellows know a remedy for that, I would like to hear it. We have been working on it for a long while, but I cannot tell you how to cure it. About three years ago, we used to keep both the strong side end and the weak side end in tight, and the people still using the Notre Dame shift have those ends in tight and shifting out with the shift. The people not using the shift put the ends out about a yard. We find that putting them out that extra yard gives them greater mobility, and, as Mr. Willaman said, spreads the defensive base.

The biggest trouble we found with offensive end play down there has been that when the boy forms his contact with the tackle, his instinctive reactions are very slow. As Bill Rafferty says, the personal equation enters into the picture. When the boy gets his contact, he invariably straightens out his body and forgets to bring his legs up under him in driving.

There are two methods used for an end in driving a tackle out. One is the method used by the fellow who weighs 170 pounds or less, and the other is the method best adapted to men weighing 170 pounds or more. For the boy who does not weigh very much, in forming his contact, in starting to take his steps after the initial charge, this method of taking a stand with one foot and taking short, digging steps works more effectively, because in a smaller and lighter boy the leg action is a lot faster. The boy weighing over 170 pounds, in the case of tackles and some guards, can get better results by using both feet at the same time, not short, digging steps, but both feet going and only straightening the legs out about three inches.

Like any other subject, this subject is "tougher" to get, but you can say it in a few words. I hope my talk will do you some good. (Applause.)

Chairman Bierman: The next talk is by Mr. McMillan of Kansas State. He has a rather broad subject, but I know he is going to cover it all.

A STUDY ON THE TIME SPENT ON BACKFIELD PLAY

A. N. McMillan, Kansas State

It takes a dumb man to tell a dumb man. My subject is a little bit broad, but I think the thing you want to hear about mostly is my ideas on backfield play.

Personally, I think there are any number of fundamentals necessary for an individual to master before he becomes a good backfield man. I am just going to talk about a few of them. First is the handling of the ball, or the hand work of a backfield man. He should first learn how to catch the ball. In order to catch the ball, the fingers should be relaxed at all times.

Out at the "cow" colleges, you get country boys usually and you have to develop them. I had a boy by the name of Swartz who couldn't catch a ball when he first came to college. After a lot of that exercise, playing with the ball, he got so that he could catch a forward pass as well as almost anyone.

Catching the ball on forward passes. My method is a little different. I have a lot of arguments about it. Some of you may approve of my method and some of you may not. I believe in plucking the forward pass rather than catching it, plucking it out of the air rather than catching it. I know one or two others that believe in that same method. Matty Bell down in Texas uses that same system. It mustn't be very good, because we haven't been doing so well. In order to pluck a forward pass, you reach for the ball like this. If I am running for the ball, instead of letting it come to me, I pluck it out of the air. That is my idea of the way a forward pass should be caught. I have had arguments about it.

In order to pluck a forward pass, you must have loose hands, as I said before, and I tried to tell you how the boy should loosen his hands up. If he exercises enough, he will become very efficient as a forward pass catcher after a lot of work.

The looseness of the hands of a backfield man in receiving the ball from the center means a lot.

I should like to give you my idea as to how the ball should be caught on spinner plays. It may be a little different from the way most of you boys do it. If I am stepping here and getting the ball, and it is going to be a spinner play, as I go back here (and I am going to keep the ball this time) my hand is here; but, as I take the ball, I come here and I change, because having the hand here I never have a fumble by the man running by me. The point I want to bring out is

the way to take the ball; it is the handling of the ball, not the footwork. There is no likelihood of the ball being knocked out of the hands.

One other thing about catching forward passes: I think a man in catching a forward pass should always stay on the ground, if possible. The only time he should ever jump to catch a forward pass is when he is having a contest with this other boy to see who is going to get it. The only other time he should jump to catch a forward pass is on flat passes when he wants position to start down the field. Then, he jumps as he catches the ball in order to get his position to start down the field. As the boy catches the ball, he is in a cat hop, ready to drive down the field as soon as he catches the ball.

I want to talk a little about footwork. I am giving this talk in a haphazard sort of way. It is too broad a subject to handle thoroughly. I am hitting it in spots. Besides handwork, it is important that a man have good footwork, if he is going to make a good back. (We don't have any good backs, I guess.) If he stands with his right foot out, and there is a man to get away from, he can't possibly go to the right; he must go to the left; so he side-steps, putting the right knee in behind him. That is what I call a straight side-step. I think they call it "giving the leg and taking it away." In order to do this right, one knee must come up under the other knee. It is absolutely a loose leg and you pull it behind you, using your arm to knock him away as you go into your side-step.

The suggestion that goes hand in hand with that is this: If the right foot is forward, and you cannot go to the left, and it is hard to get over to the right, there are only two things you can do; one is a back pivot, and the other is a straight leg-over or cross-over. It is a powerful thing, especially for a man who is a strong runner and who has a high knee action.

Use these two exercises to teach a boy to do these side-steps. They are the two exercises I make my boys take. They do this exercise for the side-step. For the cross-over, it is just the opposite. When our boys do these exercises for a while, they get loose in the hips. I like those two exercises much better than I do other types of exercise for making the boy loose in the hips or developing a pair of weaving hips. In the beginning, the sockets will be very, very sore from these exercises. After a few days, the boys get very loose, and you will find they can do a lot of cutting.

Another dodge that I think is very,

very essential, and the little success I had as a ball carrier came with this dodge. It isn't really a dodge; it is a cut. Most everyone does it. The secret of the whole thing, as I see it, is the way the foot is planted. The way I played it was to come to here with one long stride as I took the ball. My position is here, and I have a play that goes inside of tackle. I want this play with power in it. I teach my boys to come here, and then I put on what I call the cat hop by coming to here, and instead of putting this foot down, I use a little jump. I do it like this. (Indicating.) As I drive off, the body facing this way for the fake, I get a tremendous lot of driving from the back leg.

The greatest thing in offensive football, I think, for the offensive runner is the cut-back or cut-out. That is done in exactly the same way, coming out and cutting in here, or, if he is going down the field at an angle, cutting out. If he is going the other way, he cuts the other way.

I could talk for a long, long time about these dodges. I am not going to say any more about them, except this. In the Notre Dame-Army game, not to criticize the Army boy, but if he had done this little stunt, he would have recovered himself and been able to make a nice gain. He caught a punt and was falling hard and couldn't recover. There is one little thing you can teach a boy and it becomes second nature to him. If a man is falling, if he will just hop a slight hop on the foot that is forward instead of trying to take another step, he will recover. That is a little thing, but I have seen it used very, very effectively.

I think I have taken up all my time. I am sure you boys haven't learned anything new. I have considered it an honor to talk to you in this feeble way of mine. (Applause.)

Chairman Bierman: Mr. Schissler from Oregon State has some statistics relative to the amount of time spent by football players in practice to present to you.

A STUDY OF THE TIME SPENT ON FOOTBALL PRACTICE

By Paul J. Schissler, Oregon State College

YOUR President has asked me to say just a few words, or rather to give you a few figures on the amount of time spent on football practice.

For the past three years, all of us have been hearing a great deal and reading a great deal about the overemphasis of football. It seems to me that most of the overemphasis of football has been on one subject, that of time consumed by practice. So,

just a year ago I decided, for my own information, that I would try to find out just how much time we are spending on football practice. I think we are facing an issue, just as you do. The people who criticize us are hitting us on many sides with general criticisms and opinions and very few facts. Most of them want to break into print and they know very little about the subject.

Here are the figures we compiled this year. During the past year at Oregon State, we spent 118 hours in football practice. Of that amount, 48 hours were spent on football practice between the 15th of September and the 1st of October. That is when our football practice starts. On the 1st of October, school opens. During that time before school began, we practiced four hours a day, two in the morning and two in the evening.

I might say just a word about night football. We put in lights on our field, because I found that by using the boys in practice in the morning and then using them again early in the evening, the players had a better chance to recover their vitality and it didn't take so much out of them. We had two hours in the morning and two in the evening. That left 70 hours of actual practice for the entire football season while school was in session.

We had six weeks of spring football practice last year. That sounds as if a great deal of time were being spent on the sport out of season. As a matter of fact, we worked our hour a day five days a week by the stop watch. Last year, we had three basketball games which conflicted with practice time, and so we cut it down to 27 hours of actual spring practice. That makes a total of 97 hours of actual football practice that we had last year.

I was greatly surprised, when I talked to a professor of mathematics in our institution, to find that in one quarter, if an average student expected to do good work in mathematics, he was expected to put in at least 120 hours in class work and preparation. In other words, in one term, he used up more hours than we did in a whole year of football.

Now, gentlemen, if our football does not mean as much to our boys in a year as any five hour course in the institution, a lot of us are wasting and have wasted much of our time. I believe there is one thing for us to do, and I have this suggestion to make. Then I am through. I suggest that 100 of the leading universities and colleges of the country be asked to get figures on how much time they spend in football practice, find out

just exactly how much work the boys do on the field, present it here a year from now, and then make a recommendation as to the maximum and the minimum time we should spend in football practice. If there is any limitation to be put on football, the initiative should come from the coaches. We are as much interested in our boys as any educators. I should hate to think that I would stay in this game for the rest of my life and feel that I hadn't played square with the fellows who work for me. Why isn't it a good idea for us to make some concrete effort to bring statistics and facts up here next year and let the coaches recommend how much we shall practice?

I am glad to submit those figures to you for whatever they are worth.

(Applause.)

Mr. Bachman: I make a motion that this Association compile such statistics.

President Alexander: Mr. Bachman of Florida makes a motion that this Association have its officers for the coming year carry out this plan that Mr. Schissler has presented.

Mr. Sharp: Shouldn't we also include any skull practice that might be held during the season?

President Alexander: I think that should be included. Would you care to have that put into the motion?

Mr. Bachman: Yes.

... The motion was seconded. ...

President Alexander: The motion is that the officers of this Association be directed to request every man in this room, if necessary, to keep exact figures of his practice next year and submit those statistics at the following meeting, at which time a Committee can work out a recommendation. All in favor of the motion will please say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

I am sure we were all pleased with the technical program we had this afternoon, and I wish to thank Mr. Bierman and the other coaches who participated.

At this time we come back to our open discussion of the football rules. I will ask Mr. Lou Little, the Chairman of that Committee, to come forward again with his report. (Applause.)

We thought the best way to present this general discussion in regard to the football rules, in order to keep it from running from now until midnight, would be for us to take this report that Mr. Little has made up, take the results of his questionnaire and let him read it paragraph by paragraph. As soon as he reads his first paragraph, which has to do with the point after touchdown, we might

discuss that. Mr. Little will now read his first recommendation.

Mr. Little: The first question on your questionnaire was regarding the point after touchdown. We included this in our questionnaire because of the fact that about seventy-five coaches asked us to do this. The Committee thought it advisable to have it there. We queried you men, and this is the result of your answers. There were 182 in favor of keeping the point after touchdown and 89 who were opposed to it. That is the consensus according to the questionnaires that were received by this Committee.

President Alexander: Any discussion on that point? Is there a motion? The Chair will assume, if there is no discussion, that the general sentiment is that we are in favor of the Committee's recommendation. We will take the next paragraph.

Mr. Little: The next question we had was regarding the point after touchdown. In the event that after trying for the point after touchdown, it has been that if the defensive team was penalized and the offensive team kicked the goal or got the point, somehow or other they could decline the penalty, or, if they missed the goal they still had the penalty and got the point. We thought, and many other coaches thought, that this was giving the officials too much power. In other words, in case either team was penalized for an infraction of the rules, the point should not be awarded, but the teams should be penalized in accordance with the rules of football, and the point tried for again or the penalty declined.

The result was: 208 were in favor of taking the power away from the officials and making them try for the point again or decline the penalty, while 71 favored the rule as it now stands. That is now open for discussion.

President Alexander: Is there any discussion on that point?

Mr. Bell: I believe that covers the defensive team but not the offensive team.

President Alexander: As I understand it, it would. If the kicking team was off side, they would be penalized five yards and would kick from the seven-yard line, while the defensive team would go back a yard and get another try. That is the idea, I believe.

Mr. McMillan: That does not take care of the defensive team. If they were penalized on the kick-off, it would be better. In other words, right after the kick-off, there should be a five-yard penalty. If the defense is off side and the other team fails to

kick a goal, there is no penalty inflicted, because the ball is already on the two-yard line.

Mr. Bell: There is a whole lot of difference between the two-yard line and one-yard line.

President Alexander: In the case of a second penalty, you might play it from the six-inch line.

This seems to have brought forth a lot of general and private discussion. I should be glad to give the floor to anyone who wants it. Does anyone care to make a motion in regard to this subject?

Mr. Smith: I will make a motion that this body go on record as favoring a distance penalty without taking it away from the officials.

President Alexander: We have a motion that this body favor the distance penalty in case of a foul on the point after touchdown. Is there a second to that motion?

... The motion was seconded. ...

President Alexander: Any discussion.

Mr. Bell: What is the motion?

President Alexander: The motion is that this body go on record as favoring a distance penalty being applied after the foul by either team on the point after touchdown. It is the same as the recommendation by the Committee.

Mr. Sharp: You don't need a motion.

President Alexander: If there is no further discussion, I will put the question.

... The question was put to a vote and carried. ...

Mr. Little: I want you men to understand that this report is not the feelings of the Committee. It is entirely up to you men to decide what you want to do. We simply arranged this report in this manner so as to bring to you the feelings of the entire Coaches Association. We are not giving you the thoughts of the Committee or what we think ought to be done. We are simply giving you what you men sent in to us on your questionnaires.

The next question concerns the present fumble rule. There has been a lot of talk about it. We wanted to try to settle it once and for all. There were 118 that voted to leave the rule as it is while 71 voted to have it changed.

President Alexander: The general sentiment is to leave the present fumble rule alone. That matter is now open for discussion.

Mr. Brown: I think we ought to make our rules as easy as possible. In order to do that, a change should be made in the fumble rule. I make

a motion that the fumble rule be changed.

President Alexander: Will you state your motion?

Mr. Brown: I move that in case of a fumble, after the ball has once gone into the possession of a man and it becomes a fumble, it can be carried by either side—on a kicked ball.

President Alexander: You are making the motion for the kicked ball only?

Mr. Brown: In case of a fumble on a punt, whichever side catches the ball can run with it.

Mr. Comerford: Does he mean before the ball has touched the ground, or does he want to revert to the old rule?

President Alexander: As I take it, the motion is this: In case of a fumble on a kicked ball, the side recovering the ball retains possession and may run with the ball. In other words, the change that Mr. Brown is requesting from the present rule is that a man may recover but may not advance. He wants to make a kicked ball a free ball that may be recovered and advanced by the players on either team.

Does anyone else have anything to say on that subject? Is there a second to that motion?

... The motion was seconded. ...

President Alexander: It is now open for discussion.

... The question was called for. ...

President Alexander: All in favor of changing the present fumble rule on kicked balls as indicated in Mr. Brown's motion will please say "aye"; opposed "no." The motion is lost.

Does anyone else have a motion or a question he would like to bring before the meeting?

Mr. Sharp: I am one of the 71 that was against the fumble rule. I will always be against the fumble rule. I think it is against all principles of true sportsmanship. It is not a principle that you can apply to any of the others. I am willing to go with the one hundred or more that were the other way. However, I never will be in favor of it. I think it is the wrong principle, and will always think so. However, I am willing to go with the crowd.

President Alexander: I think that was a good minority report.

Mr. Littlefield: I make a motion that we accept the report of the Committee.

President Alexander: Mr. Littlefield has moved that we accept the report of the Committee.

... The motion was seconded by Mr. Sharp, put to a vote and carried. ...

Mr. Little: The next question was

on the screen pass. The reports of your questionnaire on the screen pass were that 164 seemed to feel that it is very effectively covered as it now stands, while 88 still feel there is room for improvement. Practically everybody said that the officials were a little bit hesitant about calling a violation of the ruling.

You will notice that our figures vary on each question. The reason for that is that some of you men avoided the issue on some of the questions.

President Alexander: Any discussion? If there is no discussion, the Chair will rule that this body is in favor of the Committee's recommendation.

Mr. Little: Regarding the rule on the shift: It was the consensus that the shift as it is now regulated has worked out very effectively. The teams that use that still are well within the rules and regulations. The voting on that was: 213 stated the shift as now used complies with the rules, while 3 felt there are still violations.

President Alexander: Does anyone wish to discuss the present shift rule? If there is no discussion, the present ruling is adopted.

Mr. Little: Should the team that has one of its kicks blocked be given the same privilege of running as the blocking team? The answer was: 188 favored the privilege of advancing the ball, that is if they recovered their own blocked kick, while 57 were agreeable to the present ruling, that is on a blocked kick, the offensive team recovering.

President Alexander: That is a question that evidently the coaches would like to see changed at the present time—in the case of a blocked kick that does not cross the line of scrimmage, I suppose you mean?

Mr. Little: Yes.

President Alexander: The kicking team may recover but may not advance. The vote was heavy in favor of a rule that would allow a blocked kick that did not cross the line of scrimmage to be a free ball, a ball that could be advanced by either the kicking team or the rushing team. Any discussion on that point? If there is no discussion, it will go to your representatives as a recommendation from this Association.

Mr. Little: The Committee recommends that if there are to be any changes in the rules for the coming year, the coaches should ask the Rules Committee to have its meeting not later than the month of February. In the event they do decide on any changes or changes of interpretation

of the present rules, these changes should be given to the players, coaches and officials early. Furthermore, it was felt that the interpretation meeting should be held in March and not in September. The Committee feels if this is done, there will not be the mistakes we have had in the past. If these changes were gone over in the early spring, it would give the officials a chance to get the changes imbedded in their minds, and we would have fewer mistakes in the games as they come along in the fall. That is something we would like to have you men consider and discuss.

President Alexander: Mr. Okeson is here. We would be delighted to hear from him on this point, and whether the idea is a practical one or not.

Mr. Okeson: I don't know, gentlemen, whether I can speak to that point or not. It would be far better if some member of the Rules Committee were here.

The only difficulty I see in the way of what appears to me to be an excellent suggestion is a mechanical difficulty pure and simple. I want to stop right here and say that my facts may not be absolutely correct, but I think I know the story. The National Collegiate Athletic Association is, of course, responsible for the rules in the various intercollegiate games. They appoint the Rules Committee of football as well as other sports. That Rules Committee adopts a set of rules which are printed by the American Sports Publishing Company in a booklet they call "The Football Guide." The National Collegiate Athletic Association receives a small royalty from the sale of that booklet; that is, a small royalty on each sale, but in the total I imagine it amounts to a fair revenue, which helps to keep down the assessment or dues, if you please, of the various members of the Association. It also helps to meet the expenses of the Association. In the past, a part of it was appropriated for the expenses of the Rules Committee, although, I think (I am not quite sure about it) the Rules Committee have been more or less getting along without that appropriation.

It is necessary, so long as that exists, for the National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its Rules Committee, to protect the American Sports Publishing Company. If the rules are given out in their final form in advance of the time that the American Sports Publishing Company prints this book, then anyone in the country can print rule books and the sale would fall off tremendously of the so-called "Football Guide."

Therefore, it is not only a question

of the Rules Committee meeting early, getting the changes decided on, if any, having the Codification Committee incorporate them in the rules, having the work of the Codification Committee approved by the Rules Committee and then submitting the copy to the American Sports Publishing Company, but it is also a question of the American Sports Publishing Company gathering together all the other material that goes into "The Football Guide," which, if you remember, carries pictures of various teams and the records of all the college teams during the past season.

The gathering of that data from a great number of colleges is a lengthy job. I know from my own experience in corresponding with a small number, ninety-four, to be exact, colleges in a comparatively limited area here in the East how very hard it is to get them to answer letters promptly, and especially if they involve the giving of information. Sometimes, it takes three letters and two telegrams before I get any response at all. I presume the publishers of "The Football Guide" have that same difficulty in gathering this data together. That tends to hold back the publication of the Rule Book, or would tend to hold it back even though the rules were ready for printing early in the year.

That is something that would have to be worked out, I would say, by the Rules Committee, by their officers to see how early, first, they could have the rules ready for printing; and, secondly, how soon the American Sports Publishing Company could get their data together. I doubt if it could be done as early as March, Mr. Little, because, in the first place, the Rules Committee is a body which is appointed every year, and on Wednesday of this week, the Rules Committee for the coming year will be appointed. They are all here, and unless they held their meeting right away, which is probably not easy to do, they are going to scatter to all parts of the country, and to ask them to come back again to some central point in less than a month would be quite a hardship, I imagine. The date you set, February, is probably as early as they could get together. Allowing for the work of the Codification Committee and the approval of their work, it would probably be the middle of March, at the earliest, before that could be in shape for printing.

President Alexander: Thank you very much, Mr. Okeson. It seems that the suggestion of our Committee was a very excellent idea but not practicable. Therefore, I think it would be better, instead of sending that as a recommendation to our Rules Commit-

tee, simply to send it as a suggestion, as a thought from this body, and let them work out a scheme from that. Unless there is objection, that is what we will do.

Mr. Little: In the past, the three delegates that were sent to represent us at the Rules Committee—

... Mr. Little continued to read from his report. ...

President Alexander: I should like to make a few remarks on that point. I served on that Committee one year, and was allowed last year to visit in an unofficial capacity with the Rules Committee when most of our changes were made. I know of this feeling, and I am sorry it has happened, because, in my opinion, the coaches that have gone there have done the best they could to get the Rules Committee to make the changes that this body agreed to. As President of the Association this year, I most certainly will instruct the three men that will represent this Association to take Mr. Little's report, and anything else you may adopt, and do the very best they can to put it through.

Is Dr. Sutherland in the room? Dr. Sutherland is the only member of that Committee present, and we would be glad to have a report at this time from him as to what happened last year.

Dr. Sutherland: I have no report to make. The representation of the Coaches Association was sent down there last year, and it wasn't a matter of representing your body as much as it was just to sit in with the Rules Committee. The men who represented you on the Rules Committee, as far as they could, aided the Rules Committee in recodifying the rules. I like the suggestion that the representatives of this Association from now on go to that meeting with the idea of carrying out your ideas. I think perhaps these ideas should be very concrete, however, before the representatives go down there. Some of you members who haven't had the pleasure or the grief of sitting in with this body don't, of course, know much about it. The Rules Committee in my estimation (and I should like to compliment them in front of the coaches) do a great job, and their interest is your interest and football's interest.

Mr. Little: The Committee on Rules presented to you just your ideas. We left a space on the questionnaire for suggestions from you men. The only recommendation the Committee makes is that we don't "go off half-cocked" and try to include any wild changes, because we don't feel that they are necessary. I will now turn the meeting over to you, Mr. President.

President Alexander: There may

be someone present who has some particular point in regard to football rules that he would like to present to this body. If so, we would be glad to have anyone take the floor now for any particular idea he has in regard to football rules.

Mr. Sharp: I make a motion that this body go on record thanking Lou Little and his Committee for their report.

... The motion was seconded. ...

President Alexander: A motion has been made and seconded that this body go on record thanking Lou Little and his Committee for their excellent report. If there is no discussion, we will put the question.

... The question was put to a vote and carried. ...

President Alexander: Does anyone have any particular point he would like to bring up about football rules?

Mr. Knox: I think there is one oversight in the present rules, in that a major penalty, if occurring on the last play of the first half carries no other penalty than the disqualification, for instance, of the offending party. I think it is merely an oversight. I think the rule has been in existence a long time. I think some penalty should be inflicted at the beginning of the second half.

President Alexander: Would you apply that to personal fouls only or any foul?

Mr. Knox: All fouls.

President Alexander: It has been suggested that any foul that might call for a material distance penalty that occurs on the last play of the first half should be inflicted on the opening play of the second half.

Member: I don't quite understand Mr. Knox on that. If a slugging penalty is inflicted or happens on the last play of the first half, that distance penalty is inflicted and the next play goes on, as time is never up so long as there is a penalty that affects the last play.

President Alexander: I would like to ask Mr. Okeson, would that be true in all cases?

Mr. Okeson: I didn't get the question.

President Alexander: It has been suggested by Mr. Knox that, in case a distance penalty was called on the last play of the first half, the distance penalty be applied on the opening play of the second half. Another gentleman has brought up the point that in case a penalty was called on the last play of the first half you have another play anyhow. I am asking you the question, would that always be the case?

Mr. Okeson: If the team on de-

fense committed the foul, the team on offense would have the privilege of another play.

Mr. Murray: Couldn't the defense team decline the penalty?

President Alexander: Not if they made the penalty. The option is the other way.

Mr. Murray: Either team can make the penalty on the last play.

President Alexander: But only one team would have the right to put the ball in play again. I think the team is allowed to decline a penalty where it would be to their advantage to do so. I think that is the answer to your question. Is there any further discussion? Do you wish to make a motion in regard to that, Mr. Knox?

Mr. Knox: Yes.

President Alexander: Will you please state your motion?

Mr. Knox: If a major foul, such as slugging, occurs on the final play of the first half, the distance penalty shall be inflicted on the opening play of the second half.

... The motion was seconded by Mr. Bezdek, put to a vote and lost. ...

President Alexander: Does anyone else have a suggestion in regard to the football rules?

The next item on our program is the presentation of a report by the Committee on Honorary Memberships. Mr. Hugo Bezdek is the Chairman of that Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Hugo Bezdek, Penn State, Chairman

THIS is a unanimous report of the Honorary Membership Committee, and it has been duly presented to the Board of Trustees and has been approved by them.

Your Committee on Honorary Membership wishes to recommend that the following be elected to Honorary Membership and that they be placed as such on our roster:

Honorary:

Fielding H. Yost
Amos Alonzo Stagg

Honorary Past-Presidents:

Major Charles Daley
John W. Heisman
Robert Zuppke
Gilmour Dobie
William H. Cowell
William W. Roper
Hugo Bezdek
W. A. Alexander

President Alexander: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Honorary Memberships. What is your pleasure in regard to this report?

Mr. Sharp: I move it be accepted. ... The motion was seconded by

Mr. Comerford, put to a vote and carried. . . .

President Alexander: At this time, our Secretary has two or three announcements to make.

. . . Announcements. . . .

President Alexander: We will next hear from our Resolutions Committee, Mr. Roper, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

W. W. Roper, Chairman

THE Resolutions Committee has met and has unanimously recommended the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His Divine Wisdom, has called Enoch Bagshaw, a distinguished member of this Association, to the Great Beyond,

RESOLVED, by the American Football Coaches Association that in the death of Mr. Bagshaw this Association has lost a real friend in the game of football and a sterling supporter who in his active coaching always lived up to the highest traditions of the game. Be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary be directed to spread a copy of this resolution upon the minutes of the Association and send a copy of the same to the family of Mr. Bagshaw.

Mr. Roper: I move the adoption of the resolution.

. . . The motion was seconded by Mr. Sharp, put to a vote and carried.

WHEREAS, the affairs of the American Football Coaches Association have been conducted most efficiently by President Alexander, Secretary Cowell and the other officers during the past year; and the Association meetings today have been of exceptional benefit; be it

RESOLVED, That the Association extend to its officers its utmost appreciation for their work during the past year and their thanks for arranging an attractive program for today's meetings.

Mr. Roper: As the Chairman may have some modesty in putting that motion, I will put it.

. . . The question was put to a vote and carried. . . .

WHEREAS, John F. Meehan, Harry Kipke, Harry Stuhldreher and their associates, Charles Vye, Edward Hunsicker, Robert Ryan, E. W. Christensen, George R. Babcock, Stanley Robinson, T. B. Ames, G. B. Tebell and Frank O. Herschede have performed most efficiently in collecting dues, handling banquet tickets and depriving themselves of the opportunity to be present and take part in the interesting program presented by the Program Committee; be it

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks from the Association be extended to them.

Mr. Roper: I move the adoption of that resolution.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

WHEREAS, the Association has missed the presence of Knute Rockne, because of illness; be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed to wire Mr. Rockne the cordial wishes of this Association for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Roper: I move the adoption of that resolution.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

WHEREAS, Parke H. Davis has been conducting a football office for the dissemination of all sorts of data concerning the game of football, and,

WHEREAS, Mr. Davis, in view of his great interest in the game, has been devoting his time and money unselfishly to this cause, which is of great assistance to the game of football; be it

RESOLVED, by the American Football Coaches Association that Mr. Davis be congratulated upon his work and the results obtained therein, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the various college athletic associations be requested to furnish adequate financial support to Mr. Davis in further carrying on his work.

Mr. Roper: I should like to say, in explanation of that resolution, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Davis has made a comprehensive study of the game of football. He can tell you how far the longest punt has gone, how many yards the greatest forward pass has ever gone. He has been conducting this experiment station or research bureau at a good deal of personal expense. Newspaper people, sporting writers and followers of football write in and ask him for information. It has been suggested that we endorse the bureau which Mr. Davis has established, and request that some small compensation be given him by various colleges.

President Alexander: You have heard the resolution; what is your pleasure?

Mr. Comerford: Who is going to make the collections?

Mr. Roper: He has taken that up with the various college athletic associations.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

Mr. Roper: The President handed me this resolution with the request that I present it.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has created a Commission to arrange a fitting nation-wide observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932, and

WHEREAS, The Commission so created, composed of the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, four members of the United States Senate, four members of the House of Representatives and eight citizens appointed by the President of the United States, is charged with the duty of planning and directing the celebration, and

WHEREAS, The high purpose of the event is to commemorate the life, character and achievements of the most illustrious citizen of our Republic and to give all persons in the United States an opportunity to take part in the celebration, which will be outstanding in the world's history, and

WHEREAS, The George Washington Bicentennial Commission, desiring the full cooperation of the people in the United States, has extended a most cordial and urgent invitation to our organization to participate in the celebration, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Football Coaches Association does hereby endorse the program of observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington, to take place in 1932; accept with appreciation, the invitation of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission; and pledge this organization to extend earnest co-operation to the United States Commission in all possible ways, so that future generations of American citizens may be inspired to live according to the example and precepts of Washington's exalted life and character, and thus perpetuate the American Republic, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be incorporated in the official proceedings of this meeting and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Roper: I move the adoption of the resolution.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

Mr. Roper: At the request of the President, I will at this time read a letter, and then I will introduce the remaining resolution, which is the only one, I think, you probably would care to discuss. This letter is dated December 26, 1930, and is addressed to Mr. W. A. Alexander, President of the American Football Coaches Association.

Intercollegiate Conference, Office of

the Commissioner of Athletics, 6 North Michigan Ave., Central 2824. Chicago, December 26, 1930. Communication to President of American Football Coaches Association by John L. Griffith.

Mr. W. A. Alexander,
President of the Football Coaches Assn.,
Astor Hotel,
New York City, N. Y.
My dear Alex:

For thirty years I have witnessed the post season attacks on football, and, consequently, have become somewhat inured to them. This year, however, it seems to me that the critics have made some headway, due largely to the fact that they have talked so loudly about the objectionable features in football. A professor at the University of Chicago suggested the other day that it was a shame that Sinclair Lewis was awarded the Nobel prize recently, because Lewis had dealt with the ugliness of life. A great many people have thought it smart to rant about the few bad features in college athletics, and, as a result and indeed because of other factors which I won't take your time to enumerate, there is a reaction setting in against the coaches and the game.

If you will pardon me for bothering you with these suggestions I will try to state briefly what is in my mind. First, I believe that more studies should be made similar to the one that you made last summer. Two men in the Psychology Department of the University of Minnesota in 1928 made a careful study of the scholastic work of football men at that institution and stated as a result of their study that time devoted to football practice is definitely proved not to be responsible for the poor scholarship of football candidates, but rather that the football men who devoted the most time to practice actually did better scholastic work than those who practiced least. They found, further, that there was much less elimination from the university during the fall and winter quarters among athletes than among non-athletes, and stated as their opinion, which was reached as a result of their study, that seriousness of athletic purpose produces not only good scholastic work but also serves as a powerful magnet in holding men in college. They also found that there was no tendency to improve scholarship in the winter quarter, thereby demonstrating that fall practice itself does not interfere with scholastic work.

Since the majority of the critics have accorded football emotional rather than rational treatment, is it not up to us to secure the facts re-

garding these many moot questions and then disseminate the information widely?

On the other side of this matter would it not be a wise thing if the coaches would recommend, (1) that the football season be limited in each institution to, let us say, nine weeks? In this Conference we start the season the 15th of September and end the Saturday before Thanksgiving. This would take care of the Southern teams who, because of weather conditions, like to play into December. If, however, their training did not start quite so early as the training in the Northern states, the objection to long seasons would be met.

(2) That daily football practice, including night sessions, be limited to two hours per day. We have tried this out here in this Conference for a number of years, and the coaches universally agree that two hours is long enough, and some of them who used to give the boys three or four hours practice and skull drill daily have told me that they get just as good results with the shorter practice sessions.

(3) That spring practice be limited and an effort made not to conflict with track and baseball and other spring sports.

I have a notion that if some of these suggestions came from the Football Coaches Association it would not only be a good thing for the game but would place the coaches in a better light before the public.

In conclusion may I suggest that I have not felt that these criticisms that have been made against football are for the most part warranted. However, since so many are taking them seriously, it is a good time to lean over backwards.

Trusting that you will have a great meeting and with kind regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN L. GRIFFITH.

Mr. Roper: While I didn't discuss the matter with Major Griffith, your Committee on Resolutions has presented for your consideration the following resolution:

We, the members of the American Football Coaches Association, reaffirm our faith and belief in the virile qualities of the game of football and its influence on the youth of the nation in building character, courage, team play and clean living, and in view of the earnest discussion among all those interested in the future welfare of the game, and in a sincere desire to rid it of some of its objectionable features, be it

RESOLVED, (1) That fall football practice start approximately Septem-

ber 15 and that there be no organized practice prior to that date;

(2) That post season games be kept to a minimum and that the best interests of football are against charity games, except in exceptional cases;

(3) That spring practice be not compulsory upon the players and be organized in moderation so as not to conflict with other sports, and the practice during the fall season shall not exceed two hours a day, including night and afternoon sessions.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to take up briefly those various recommendations. In the first place, gentlemen, I want to explain my own position. I am not a recent convert to these suggestions.

We hear a great deal about over-emphasis. I want to say just this in that respect: We don't want, any of us, to run away with the idea and lose our sense of values. We have had in the last year and a half a horrible illustration of the American people losing their sense of values. In 1929, stock prices were sky high. As a result, we have had a panic, and today we have lost our sense of values just the same as we did in 1929 when we believed there was no stopping things.

The German Kaiser lost his sense of values when he sent his Hessian troops running through Belgium.

Today, this great game of football is being discussed very widely by a great many people; college presidents, men of affairs, men like John D. Rockefeller, men connected with the Carnegie Foundation are discussing this game and wondering whether or not we are losing our sense of values. I don't believe we are. I believe football is a great game.

There are certain things that ought to be changed. There are certain suggestions that ought to be adopted. If you adopt these suggestions, you will take the sting out of the criticisms. The real point that appeals to me is this: The average boy who plays college football is put on a pinnacle. While he is at college, he is patted on the back by everybody. The more we can minimize the publicity effect of football the better off we will be.

I should now like to discuss with you these recommendations, briefly. The first one is that fall football practice start approximately September 15, and that there be no organized practice prior to that date. I recognize, and the Committee recognizes, that there are schedules for next year so arranged as to make that impossible. We don't want to ask you

to do the impossible. What we do feel is, that the best interests of the game will be served by doing away with the training camp. Football today is a democratic game. It is played mostly by the sons of poor people. Most of the boys have got to go out and earn a living. If you put them in a training camp, how are they going to work? I believe, Mr. Chairman, that that resolution is a good one, and that it will be very helpful in the general situation. In the great Western Conference, that has developed to a higher state of efficiency than any other part of the country, they don't start football practice until the 15th of September. The great Notre Dame team doesn't assemble until the 15th of September. There does not seem to be any reason at all for starting your practice season any earlier.

If you have a schedule that is arranged so that you play your first game on the 20th of September, you cannot agree to that. But, you can agree to do it in principle, and you can see to it that it is put in effect in the years to come. That is the first recommendation.

The second recommendation is that post season games be kept to a minimum, and that the best interests of football are against charity games except in exceptional cases. I don't think anybody doubts that Villanova and Temple University generously donated their services for a charity game. When all the expenses were taken out, I doubt if charity got a plug nickel. That is true all over the country. The promoters are preying upon the gullibilities and sensibilities of the people in arranging for these charity games. What does it net you? It nets you nothing. As far as post season games go, we recognize that the great game that is played at the Carnival of Roses is probably an institution that could not be done away with. However, we believe that post season games should be kept to a minimum.

The third recommendation is on the much discussed subject of spring practice. Personally, I don't believe in it. I realize that the vast majority of the men here do. The other two members of the Committee believe in spring practice. In the spirit of compromise, we have recommended the following: That spring practice be not compulsory upon the players, and that it be organized in moderation, so as not to conflict with other sports.

We will all agree that a well-rounded program, whether it be mental or physical, is a program that provides for not only one thing but several things. The boy who goes to

college and studies only Greek is not a well-educated boy. The boy who goes to college and plays only football is not a well-rounded athlete. He should play baseball; he should play a number of competitive games.

We claim that there should be no compulsion in the organization of spring practice. However, there were several organized games of spring football this past year. That is all wrong. We have the stage in the fall of the year. In the spring and summer, baseball and the other sports should take precedence.

The next recommendation is as to the length of practice. I have seen more teams killed by over-play and by over-training than by under-training. I believe every coach who thinks about it will agree that two hours a day of practice during the fall is enough.

Those, in brief, Mr. Chairman and members of this Association, are the recommendations of your Resolutions Committee. They were passed unanimously, and we would like to move their adoption. (Applause.)

Mr. Brown: I am distinctly opposed to starting football practice as late as September 15. I have yet to see a good football team start as late as that. I think we need the extra time.

President Alexander: Any other discussion on this resolution?

Mr. Mechanten: I should like to ask Mr. Roper a question. Is it a good thing to limit the fall practice to two hours a day? Wouldn't it be well to provide, specifically, that the spring training practice also be limited to two hours a day? I would further recommend that we change the phraseology in that last point about spring training, which might be considered a little gesture-like, so as not to conflict with other sports or other legitimate activities including studies, which might be an implication. I believe that the danger of extending the time of practice in the spring might be more vital than the danger in the fall, because I think a great many other men agree that more than two hours of training, of hard training, in the fall would probably be injurious rather than beneficial. I want to go on record as opposing starting the training season one day earlier than the 15th of September.

Mr. Walsh: I make a motion that we adopt the resolution as drawn by the Resolutions Committee.

President Alexander: Do I hear a second to that motion?

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried. ...

President Alexander: At this time, according to our Constitution, I

will turn the meeting and the Chair over to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Hugo Bezdek. ... Mr. Bezdek took the Chair. ...

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Hugo Bezdek, Chairman

THE Nominating Committee had a meeting and unanimously made certain recommendations for candidates of our Association, with the exception of one man, and that is the Vice President, who happened to also be a member of the Nominating Committee, but was passed on the advice of the officers and the rest of the Nominating Committee.

There are certain traditional precedents we are conforming to in this particular procedure and nomination of officers. It has been our custom to advance the Vice President of the Association to the Presidency. With respect to the Secretary-Treasurer, we wish to say that the position requires considerable knowledge of procedure, data, and so forth, and it has been found advantageous to this Association to retain the Secretary-Treasurer for some time to come in order to get a workable set-up and not change from year to year, as we find a great deal of difficulty in transferring data from one office to another. Consequently, your Committee recommends Chic Meehan for President of the Association for next year, and Bill Cowell for Secretary-Treasurer; Mal Stevens for First Vice President, and Dan McGugin for Second Vice President, and the President of the Pacific Coast Conference automatically becomes Third Vice President, according to the Constitution of this Association.

For Trustees: Knute Rockne, Chairman, Bible of Nebraska, Bierman of Tulane, and Ed Casey of Harvard. Gentlemen, what do you wish to do with this report?

Mr. Comerford: I move that the report be accepted.

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried. ...

... President Alexander took the Chair. ...

President Alexander: At this time, I would like to have the new President come forward and say a word. (Applause.)

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

John F. Meehan, New York University

MR. President and Gentlemen: I sincerely appreciate the honor you have bestowed upon me. I assure you I will try to carry on the traditions of President Alexander and the other past presidents. I also will give my undivided time and at-

tention to the uplifting of the football coaches in this Association. Thank you.

President Alexander: Mr. Bezdek has an invitation he wishes to extend to the individual members of this Association. It is a rather new idea. I think you will find it interesting.

Mr. Bezdek: I can't get away from the fundamental interest I have in the game and also in the welfare of the coaches. I wish to present for your consideration the following: For several years several coaches have come to me and asked if it would be possible to hold a meeting in the nature of a seminar for the study and advancement of the game. I didn't know what answer to give them. Some of these were informal requests, and some were formal requests. It was thought that it might be a good plan, the latter part of August (either the third or the last week), to invite the coaches to a school where they might have the benefit of expert discussion, and study of methods and details and technique of football, and also have a complete review of the rules. If you feel that this is worth while (it means considerable work, of course), we should be very happy to give our time and thought and attention to bringing about a conference of this character.

President Alexander: Thank you, Mr. Bezdek. Personally, I think the idea has a good deal of merit. If it meets with your approval, I will refer it to President Meehan and his Board of Trustees.

I wish to remind the Trustees, both the old Trustees and the new Trustees, that they are supposed to meet here tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock.

If there is no further business, a motion to adjourn is in order.

Mr. Sharp: I move we adjourn.

... The motion was seconded and carried. ...

... The meeting adjourned at 4:20 o'clock. ...

Monday Evening Session

December 29, 1930

THE annual banquet was held at 7:30 o'clock at the Hotel Astor. It was unusually successful in every way; fine food and service, good speeches and splendid entertainment. The Association was honored by having Senator James J. Davis as the principal speaker.

The Brown Derby Contest was great.

The evening meeting convened at 9:05 o'clock, Mr. Daniel McGugin of Vanderbilt University presiding.

Toastmaster McGugin: Distinguished Guests and Fellow Coaches: The Committee has been right considerate of the coaches and guests by having only a very limited list of speakers; in fact, perhaps only two.

We have a telegram from that worthy coach, Knute Rockne, addressed to Coach Alexander.

"Happy New Year to all the coaches. Suggest for air-minded mentors removal of goal posts and substitution of baskets and backboards. Also suggest Napoleon Oke-son rule on lateral passes inside and outside the head linesman. Regards." (Laughter.)

This is a gathering made up for the most part of men who have been used to fighting, hard fighters and good sportsmen, and it is very appropriate that we should have as our guest of honor a man who is also a hard fighter and a very fine sportsman; a man who had to get out at the age of ten and buck the game of life and earn his own victuals and board, and who has been thrown for losses perhaps rarely but who has felt the shocks of the combat on that gridiron.

This very distinguished man has had the unusual experience of having served in the Cabinet of three Presidents, and of having been elected to the Senate of the United States by the largest majority ever given to a Senator in the history of the country. It is my very great pleasure to introduce a fine fighter, a man's man, the Honorable James J. Davis, Senator of the United States.

... The members arose and applauded. ...

ADDRESS

Honorable James J. Davis, U. S. Senator
from Pennsylvania

GENTLEMEN:

When my distinguished friend, Mr. Knute Rockne, extended an invitation to me several months ago to attend the annual banquet of the Association of Football Coaches, I was more than pleased to accept. I am happy to have the privilege of being here tonight, not alone because of my friendship for Mr. Rockne, but also because of the splendid opportunity provided by such a meeting to mingle with a group of men who have such a great influence on the lives of the young people of America.

At a dinner of this nature, the proper subject for discussion should be football. We are all football men, because I am an enthusiastic fan even though I have never participated in a game myself. I want to talk a few minutes about the game, although I am aware it is a subject about which most of you have forgotten more than

I shall ever know. However, I want to set forth a few observations which might be of some value, coming as they do from one who is not so close to the game as you are. These observations come through contact with young people in the high schools and the colleges of the land. I want to mention some of the advantages, as I see them, of the game as it is now conducted, and at the same time invite your attention to certain conditions which give some indication of what might eventually happen to the game if it continues at the same pace it has traveled in the past decade.

There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone that football is splendid physical exercise. It is a vigorous game, calling for strength and alertness, and, above all, for prime physical condition. It is a game that demands quick thinking and quick action. The player who abides by the rules and advice given to him by his coach need have no fear of not being in good condition when the day of the game arrives. Football is strenuous exercise, and one could hardly be expected to continue such a program of physical training throughout the balance of his life. However, it develops a strong body as a good foundation on which to build a few sensible habits of health to carry one through life. Football is no game for weaklings, mentally, morally, or physically.

Of all the instrumentalities we possess to develop enthusiasm in a student body and create a united school spirit, the most successful at the present time seems to be a football team. Its appeal knows no age limit. It is the sport that appeals strongly to the youth of our land. No young man can successfully hold his own on the team unless he has courage, stamina and the desire to play a clean, hard game. He must be willing to obey his coach on the field and off the field as well during the training periods. The successful player acquires the habit of united effort and team play. Strict adherence to the rules of the game, and care of his physical well-being develop in him a spirit of fairness and self-reliance. He learns the value of leadership, and of discipline, and, above all, the value of teamwork. For once in his life, he is taught to submerge his own personal wishes in order to advance the interests of ten other men.

Public interest in football has been growing from year to year. Stadiums have become larger and larger. More and more space is devoted in the daily papers to the activities of the college football teams and the strategies employed by the various coaches. These newspaper accounts

are followed closely by countless thousands who are unable to be at the scene of action, and, as a result, the football coach sometimes becomes better known than the college president himself.

The position of football coach in our colleges is an important one in the education of our young people. It occupies as prominent a position as that of any member of the faculty. It is undoubtedly a position of great influence in the lives of the young men with whom the coach deals. The young man looks to his coach as one in whom he may place complete confidence. I know many successful men in the professional and industrial life of our country who glory in the part they played on their college teams. They always speak in warmest terms of their coach, and many of them credit the lessons in self-discipline and teamwork learned from him for their success in after life.

In our high schools in all parts of the country, the students can name a large number of the college football coaches as well as the leading players during the year. From this, it is quite evident that a large responsibility rests not only with the coaches, but also with the players themselves. It is your responsibility to be the kind of men this vast army of young people want you to be, and to stand always for the principles of good sportsmanship which have such a tremendous appeal for them. With you men rests the responsibility of keeping the game on a plane above reproach, far removed from every tinge of commercialism and unfair tactics of any kind. If you fail in this responsibility, you will kill the enthusiasm and intense interest of these millions of young people who make football and football coaches possible.

Even the severest critic of college athletics must admit that athletics play an important part in the education and development of our young people. All work and no play will make Jack a dull boy in college just as quickly as elsewhere. All brain and no brawn is a condition hardly more to be desired than all brawn and no brain. A healthy mind does its best work in a healthy body. There are exceptions to this rule, it is true, but they serve to prove the rule. Proper development of our young people calls for physical exercise. Youth has a flood of energy that must be burned up in some way, and there is no finer way to utilize that energy, and at the same time realize a mental and moral benefit, than through a properly devised and operated system of athletics. I hope the

day will never dawn in America when our colleges and universities become nothing but mere storehouses of knowledge, where emphasis is laid solely on mental development to the utter exclusion of the physical well-being of those entrusted to our care.

In the fore part of my talk, I mentioned the fact that football is splendid physical exercise. That is true, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Considering the thousands of students enrolled in any one of our large universities, there is always present the danger that the actual physical benefit of football reaches only the hundred or more young men who are struggling to make a place on the team. It is apt to develop a tendency in the students who are not members of the team to take their exercise vicariously, sitting in the grandstand during the game.

It is but natural that the best players should be selected to represent the school in contests with other schools, but provision should also be made whereby every student can take part in athletics if he wishes, even though he couldn't make the team in a hundred years. A program of athletics for all has a double benefit for the student. It strengthens him physically and also enlarges his knowledge of the finer points of the game. Such a program is also a splendid thing for bringing to life hidden talent amongst the general student body that could never be found otherwise.

During the past twenty years of my life, I have devoted a large portion of my time to the education and training of young people through a school known as Mooseheart. We have found there that if football, or any other sport, is confined solely to members of the team, the interest in athletics in the school in general is not so keen as it should be. We found also that those young men who had plenty of outdoor exercise were the best students in the classroom. We inaugurated a plan in the school whereby everyone took part in some form of athletics. Even the young boys may play football if they wish, but always with boys of their own size.

The result has been remarkable. While the school is not large, it has had exceeding difficulty getting competition on the gridiron. Boys who are encouraged to take part in athletics for the love of the game and the good that comes from exercise in the outdoors, develop into splendid specimens of manhood, both mentally and physically. With the best high schools in the country as their opponents during the period between

1919 and 1929, the school I have mentioned played ninety-nine games, lost six, tied four, and scored an average of 26 points per game against 16 points per season for their opponents.

I mention these figures, not because scores mean very much when athletics are carried on solely for the benefit of the students. I mention them merely to show what sort of teamwork can be developed when athletics are accessible to everyone in the school, regardless of ability. Interclass athletics should be given more encouragement. Out of this will come better physical development of the entire student body and still finer teams than those which now represent the various colleges on the athletic fields today. An athletic program that reaches only a small percentage of the student body is of little or no value as far as the physical well-being of that body is concerned. It should be extended to include everyone on the campus.

College football has rapidly become one of the foremost games of the country. Its sudden jump into such prominence, even to the point where nationwide radio hook-ups are arranged to broadcast the details of some of the games, may swing the game a little beyond its relative importance in our educational programs. Someone once made the caustic remark that an American university consisted of a football coach surrounded by noise. No one with first hand knowledge of our schools and colleges could ever subscribe to a statement of that kind. However, there is always enough sting in ridicule to make us search a little closer to see if there might not be a grain of truth hidden somewhere in it. Such a statement might eventually become a fact if football, and all that it represents, is ever allowed to crowd out the real purpose for which the college was founded. Any college that sends a young man into the world with a desire to do nothing but follow the football news through the sports columns of the newspapers has failed in its duty to that young man.

It is a part of the responsibility of the men at this gathering to see that football and other athletic sports do not usurp the place that academic training should occupy in the life of the student. The football team exists for the college. The college does not exist for the football team. That is the only danger today as I see it. If there is such a danger, it has been brought about because of the sudden prominence in which football finds itself.

As long as college football exists for the game itself, it will be a success and enjoy the tremendous popularity it does today. However, there is a dis-

appointing tendency in some parts today to lay too much stress on the score and not enough on the game. The game is the thing—not the score. A good game of football is a thrilling spectacle, regardless of which team wins. Whenever a team, or a school, or a group of alumni becomes imbued with the thought that only a winning team counts for anything, there is trouble ahead for football. The alumni can help to a large extent in developing the proper spirit in athletics. If the alumni insist that their Alma Mater have nothing but a winning team every year, it puts football into a position out of proportion to its relative importance and contributes nothing to the academic standing of the school amongst other institutions of higher learning.

Where will it end if every school must have a winning team every year? Under these restrictions, the game would degenerate into desperate competition for winners, and the real value of the game would be lost. It is a commendable thing to strive to win, but the game itself means much more than the score. If the students and the alumni will only keep that fact in mind, football will last as long as the American college itself. The game is doomed to extinction, however, if the demand for winners season after season makes it necessary to resort to unfair tactics and long, grueling periods of training to produce winning teams.

I am a staunch believer in the value of athletics. I hope that, as time goes on, opportunities will be provided for every youth in the land to take an active part in some form of athletics. Athletics make for clean bodies and keen minds. They teach the value of teamwork, of self-sacrifice and discipline. I hope that athletic programs will continue to grow and prosper in our American schools and colleges. Of all forms of athletics, football has the greatest appeal to the young people of today and it is a game from which they may derive a vast amount of good. It is the duty of you men to make the game stand always as a symbol of good sportsmanship. Let us take our victories and our defeats with the same smile. Let us keep the game on a plane above reproach, and it will always have the enthusiastic support of young people and people who refuse to grow old. With you men here, and men like you in the schools and colleges all over the country, rests that responsibility. You have done nobly thus far, and I wish you continued success in your work. (Applause.)

Toastmaster McGugin: Coach Harry Stuhldreher, Chairman of the

Committee on Arrangements, has some entertainment.

... Entertainment. ...

Toastmaster McGugin: I am sure we all have appreciated this very delightful entertainment. Mr. Stuhldreher used the same good judgment in providing this entertainment as when calling the signals for the "Four Horsemen."

When Coach Alexander asked me to substitute for Coach Rockne, it was suggested that I make some brief comment upon some of the criticisms which are being made about the game, and undertake to refer to the status of the coach and to inquire into just why it is that, when the game falls into criticism, the first object of criticism is the professional coach. Why is it that a man who is a great leader and a great influence and, after all, a teacher should be the first subject to be criticized?

I have been coaching a long time. Mr. Yost, my brother-in-law, reminded me a few minutes ago that he and I, twenty-nine years ago tonight, were in Pasadena, he as the coach and I as a player on the Michigan team.

ADDRESS

Dan McGugin, Vanderbilt University

THE football coaches of America, in intelligence, influence and character, equal the men of any other profession in the country. The coach takes high rank as a teacher. Indeed, as President Holt said a few days ago, he is often the best teacher on the campus, for conditions permit him to go straight to the hearts of his eager, expectant students and he can walk off arm-in-arm and discuss problems and methods of improvement without reserve.

He may lead his players away from the ways that are soft and into the paths of drudgery, self-denial, loyalty and courage. His reward lies in their grateful appreciation and faith. Great numbers of men look back upon their experience with a worthy coach as rich experience. Though they exaggerate, which is the way of affection, they believe that the coach has helped them enter upon life with courage, enthusiasm and power.

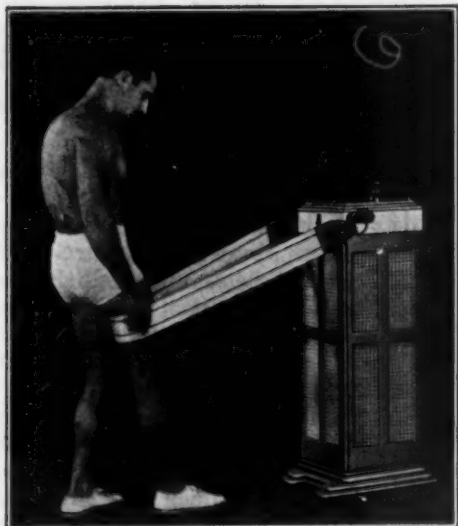
At present, the great game which means so much to the ideals of the youths of America is under criticism. Voices of reformers are heard, and often reformers are either enemies or strangers. Most of them seek to reform somebody else, in the meantime overlooking a rich field upon their own doorsteps. It is said that there is a great menace in the immense crowds which attend, though the President of the University of Wisconsin tells us that football adds color

to American life—a thing greatly needed. Some say that athletes have an exaggerated opinion of importance, whereas we know that the great athlete is ordinarily the most modest of men, for he has learned a most important lesson of life—to play the game according to the code. Great income from contests is charged as an evil, although these receipts are used by colleges for fields and facilities in order that every student under supervision may develop an enduring body and have the benefit of organized games.

But there are conditions which have crept into the game which to my mind are serious. I think there is a tendency towards too much all year practice, tending to make the game a grind rather than a sport. There are still a few institutions where entrance standards are too low and where, for some strange reason, no player is ineligible because of scholastic deficiency. All of us permit our men to labor under the strain of trying to win a championship, whereas we should play as many men as possible and make the day one of sport for them, forgetting victory or defeat and remembering only the lessons of the day. It seems to me that we who are coaches and who love the game are the people to meet reasons for criticism face to face and suggest remedies. If we don't meet these things squarely, the public can charge us with lack of courage. But, to my mind, the serious thing which threatens the game is the matter of recruiting.

Mainly since the War, obscure colleges with limited enrollment have suddenly brought forward great teams, totally out of line with the number of students enrolled, and too often have obtained places on schedules of old time colleges. Then, institutions more or less civic in flavor and background or influence have brought forward great teams. With these developments we have all noticed the growth and contagion of the practice of recruiting. By recruiting I mean the seeking out and soliciting of promising athletes in preparatory schools; the setting up of employment agencies about colleges, with promises of employment; and here and there scholarships where preference is given to athletes. Sometimes, men are persuaded away from preparatory schools before ready for college, to the detriment of the man and the disgust of his school of preparation. This sort of thing gives the boy the totally wrong perspective and does him injury.

I do not mean that athletes are hired upon salary, because this is rarely done. Nor is this practice of



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Address.....

recruiting universal by any means. Ancient institutions in the East—in fact, most colleges in all sections—have stuck squarely by the best practices and traditions of the sport. The Western Conference has done outstanding work, and other organizations have done well. But recruiting is done in all sections, and this tends to promote a race of diligence by those who at heart oppose recruiting. The influence of recruiting tends to lower the morale of teams and to cheapen the sport with student bodies. If the practice is not discouraged and discontinued, the existence of the game will be seriously threatened.

Many would say that the coach is responsible for recruiting. There never was a greater mistake. All the coach hopes for or wants is equality in competitive condition and a degree of permanence in employment. It really hurts a coach to lose to a team which does not observe the rules. He would far rather build the teams from the men who freely and voluntarily come to his field. There are aspects of recruiting which must be embarrassing to the coach and his efficiency. Where the coach is active in recruiting, it is because he is expected to be—because it is the wish of the athletic board or faculty committee which employs him, and because, if he is not effective, he will lose his place.

Some will say that you can't stamp out recruiting because of the alumni, but this is also a mistake. Here and there some alumni groups might send a lad through college. But alumni generally will not actively recruit unless stimulated and encouraged by some agency about the college.

The responsibility for recruiting rests squarely upon the shoulders of the heads of American colleges. If they were to say everywhere to athletic departments and to alumni that there shall be no seeking out of athletes in preparatory schools, no solicitation directly or under cover, no promises of employment, and no games scheduled with those who do these things, recruiting would cease. Athletic directors and coaches know the difference between the spirit of a rule and its violation.

And as coaches are teachers, primarily, they should be given permanence in place and faculty rank; and they should be judged by industry, knowledge, ability to teach, character and influence rather than by the record of games won and lost.

Those are merely some convictions I have on the subject which, it seems to me, we can all afford to think about.

We have another speaker on the program, a man who is not only a

coach but a poet. It is my pleasure to introduce Professor Marks. (Applause.)

POEM—1930

J. L. Marks, Poet Laureate, A. F. C. A.

From pastures green and pastures bare the yearly trek is on.

The alibi is in the air, begat in unison.

The nobleman of sport is here, a Broadway fugitive;

He's come to curse this fickle game, so vain and transitive.

While Rock and Wade and Harlow are the boys that never sin,

The rest of us are known as bums that take it on the chin.

If we can find collateral to cover up our loans,

We'll let the victors have the spoils while we gnaw on the bones.

And, while we search and lose and learn and suffer cold rebuke,

We wonder what you have to do to hold a job at Duke.

The boys that lose have asked us to investigate and tell

What makes these college presidents exclaim, "Well, what the hell!"

So here in football dialect, we blushing relate

Some things we've done in recent months to swell or kill the gate.

A curse is on our Presidents. A curse! It isn't right

That able men, because of us, should suffer such a plight.

There's Heisman, Bez and Zup and Gill, and Alexander, too,

And Roper—every one has served this "band of ballyhoo."

We knew these men when life was sweet and all had winning ways,

But now they're building character, the ghosts of better days.

We warn you Chick, about this curse, e'en though you're hale and stout,

"The goblins will get you, if you don't watch out!"

What Warner said of U. S. C., his rooters to regale,

Was just like putting turpentine beneath a jackass' tail.

You literary coaches all should take a searching squint

At what the awful truth will do when it appears in print.

Association members have suggested this to me,

That we elect, for President, Coach Graham McNamee.

And, while we're on the coaching press, let's take a crack at those

Who diagram our winning plays, and all our tricks expose—

No matter what your taste may be or what your appetite,



TWO

Major League Fielding Records

155 GAMES WITHOUT WEARING OUT

That's the record of this D & M Natural Scoop Glove

It's a "he-man" job to hang up two fielding records in the major leagues. And it was a "he-man" glove that helped Hugh Critz, flashy second sacker, establish this enviable record. The D & M Natural Scoop Glove was designed and named by Critz,—was very much in action when the two records went by the board,—and was still going strong at the end of 155 hard games.

Now this big league model is available for the boys on your team. The original Hugh Critz design plus exclusive D & M features including the use of Wapiti Kip, a special, soft, pliable leather originally developed for big league players. Maybe your players won't break records with the D & M Natural Scoop, but it will help them show a flashier brand of baseball.

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You will be extremely interested in the D & M Baseball Adoption Policy through which a beautiful trophy can be secured without cost for the winner of your league. Send for full details and a copy of the Baseball Adoption Contract. At the same time be sure to request the New D & M Spring-Summer Catalog. You will also want a D & M Baseball Uniform Catalog if your spring equipment hasn't been ordered. Mail the coupon today and tell us what to send you.



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Famous Players Glove

The choice of prominent players in the major leagues. Palm and back of Wapiti Kip, lined with selected horsehide. Padded thumb with adjustable cowhide lace between thumb and forefinger.



"Lew" Fonseca's Mitt

Baseman's mitt with new construction between thumb and palm. Thumb large and well padded, palm comparatively small with large heel. Finest willow tanned oiled horsehide with pad of pure wool felt.

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Please send me details of the D & M Baseball Adoption Policy, also items checked below.
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Night Football is not only a huge success financially, but from every other standpoint as well. It is less fatiguing to players, gives students more time for their studies and allows teams to practice in the cool of the evening. With Giant Floodlight Projectors EVERY play can be clearly seen and the technical side of the game is better enjoyed.

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Trenton, N. J. Oakland, Cal.

*I'll buy a drink for this whole crowd
when Metzger gets one right.*

*The boys that get a hundred bucks
enforcing Okey's laws
Got in an awful mess at Yale by play-
ing Santa Claus.*

*If a touchdown's being handed out,
with such bewitching guile,
We don't know anyone that needs it
more than dear old Yale.*

*Bob Zuppke wired East last month, a
message from the dead—
"Savoldi is ineligible and Rockne's
gone to bed."*

*Then Herb and Vic and Tus and Lou
wired back as soon as read,
"Thank God, Len Macaluso can carry
on instead."*

*The game? Oh yes! It is a game,
despite a circus craze*

*That led some colleges to court At-
lantic City's gaze.*

*What? "Overemphasis," you say.
Well, call it what you wish.*

*This game is far too good to feed to
mermaids and to fish.*

*Mal Stevens wants it changed a bit;
a lateral pass he'd fling*

*Beyond the scrimmage line; forsooth,
a very drastic thing!*

*With Adam at his beck and call, a
good old family name,*

*Some people think it's time to pass
the apples round again.*

*And Foster Sanford's foster child is
stirring up a row.*

*They want to go Carnegie but they
don't know when nor how.*

*They want to put the coaches in the
stands and keep them there;*

*There are lots of coaches up there
now, so why should we despair?*

*And when they get us in the stands,
we want to know, what then?*

(Crash of dishes in far corner)

*That's just a meeting of the board
that runs affairs at Penn.*

*The Army and the Navy men have
fought for charity,*

*And that may keep the grocery man
from suing you and me.*

*The Notre Dame alumni played for
Mayor Walker's fund*

*'Twas just like Army working out,
too old and moribund.*

*The master mind was on the job, but
all to no avail.*

*When David slew the giant blond, he
wasn't old and stale.*

*A master mind like Rock's or mine
ain't worth a tinker's dam*

*In reconverting mutton into Mary's
little lamb.*

*A rank conservative would call Rock's
boys real masculine;*

*The rest of us have squads of brutes
that play the mandolin.*

*No matter whom he gets or where,
let's join the glad refrain!*

*Let us (whose teams he doesn't play)
come wish him luck again!*

*He's cut the West's sombrero to an
average normal size;*

*A man can habitate the East and not
apologize.*

*From Helsingfors to Chinatown and
back to old South Bend,*

*Let's drink a toast to Knute, the king,
a coach, a man, a friend!*

(Applause.)

Toastmaster McGugin: That concludes the speaking part of the program.

I have the very great pleasure of introducing, so that we may give them a hand of applause, some distinguished men who are our guests tonight. After that, we will have our Brown Derby Contest, and all those who desire to remain and participate will remember what good times we have had heretofore.

I will ask these distinguished guests to rise and give us a bow and we will give them a hand of applause. The first one is J. W. Heisman. (Applause.) General Palmer Pierce. (Applause.) Mr. W. W. Roper. (Applause.) Mr. H. J. Stegeman. (Applause.) Mr. W. R. Okeson. (Applause.) Dr. F. A. Lambert. (Applause.) Dean S. V. Sanford. (Applause.) William J. Bingham. (Applause.) Dr. J. L. Marks. (Applause.)

The Association has adopted the custom of issuing membership cards, Honorary Membership cards, to distinguished persons hoping they will be prized and coveted by those who hope hereafter to get them.

The Honorary Membership cards have been awarded to Walter Camp, deceased, M. J. Donohue, E. K. Hall, General Palmer Pierce, Harry Williams, Dr. J. W. Wilce, Fielding H. Yost, Amos Alonzo Stagg; and the Past-President cards to Charles Daley, John W. Heisman, Robert Zuppke, Gilmour Dobie, William H. Cowell, William W. Roper, Hugo Bezdek, W. A. Alexander. All of these cards are not ready, but it is my very pleasant privilege to present these cards that have already been prepared.

With the discharge of that very pleasant duty, and with the understanding that we are to have the Story Telling Contest, this meeting is now adjourned.

... The meeting adjourned at 11:00 o'clock. ...



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Rawlings assures you prompt service, super quality, and a complete range of values. Choose from the equipment listed here. It will help your team to win.

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Rawlings Uniforms are recognized as the very best. Their superior workmanship, quality of materials, and exactness of cut have won for them an enviable reputation. The shirts are long, and with full allowance where needed, the pants are roomy in the hips and neat fitting at the knees, all seams are felled and double stitched. These points are embodied in all Rawlings Uniforms from the lowest priced to the very finest.

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The famous "Bill Doak" Glove—Cy Perkins Catchers Mitt—Geo. Sisler and Jim Bottomly First Basemens Mitts—No. 100 Line of Players Model Bats and the Rawlings "Duo-Center" Official League Baseball.

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I S interested in the treating of open cuts, clips, floor burns, cinder burns or strawberries. These were a problem — but — Athletic Nitrophen will sterilize them in 90 seconds, draw them together and check the flow of blood. Follow this with a coating of Athletic Healing Ointment, either applied directly or spread on a bandage and placed over the wound. Tissue granulation starts at once because this film of Athletic Healing Ointment acts in the nature of a scab, protecting the wound from the air and from becoming re-infected. Athletic Healing Ointment is also excellent for use on old sores, ulcers and wounds that are hard to heal.

Many coaches have been using an unguent or Zinc Oxide Ointment. Athletic Healing Ointment, because of its chemical make up, takes the place of either or both. It melts at body temperature and when placed on a wound, will of its own accord, fill all cracks or cuts thoroughly. These two products are the basic necessities for any open wound or skin abrasion and no training room or first aid kit should be without them.

This combination of Athletic Nitrophen and Athletic Healing Ointment will save many hours of "time out" for your athletes.

Popular sizes are:

Pound Athletic Healing Ointment, special school price \$0.90.

Pint Athletic Nitrophen, special school price \$0.90.

These and other sizes can be obtained from your sporting goods dealer.

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Gardner, Kansas.

Note: These two products are manufactured in the same laboratories with the nationally famous Athletic Liniment.

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The following telegram was received from Dr. J. W. Wilce:

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FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION—
—HOTEL ASTOR—

REGRET SINCERELY CANNOT BE WITH
YOU THIS YEAR HEARTIEST REGARDS TO
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ERED IN INTEREST OF AMERICAN YOUTH
AND KING FOOTBALL THROUGH OUR
COACHES ASSOCIATION—

DR J W WILCE

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E. K. Hall, 195 Broadway, New York City.
J. W. Heisman, 34 Pondfield Road, West, Bronx-
ville, N. Y.

Gen. Palmer Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway,
New York City.
Dr. Harry Williams, Hampshire Arms, Minne-
apolis, Minn.

Dr. J. W. Wilce, Columbus, Ohio.
Football Rules Committee:
T. A. D. Jones, New Haven, Conn.
W. W. Roper, 1216 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia,
Pa.

H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia, Athens,
Ga.

A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
M. F. Ahearn, Kansas Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kan.

Ray Morrison, Southern Methodist University,
Dallas, Tex.

H. W. Hughes, Colorado Agricultural College,
Fort Collins, Colo.

W. O. Hunter, University of Southern Califor-
nia, Los Angeles, Calif.

W. S. Langford, 80 Maiden Lane, New York
City.

W. R. Okeson, Lehigh University, Bethlehem,
Pa.

Dr. F. A. Lambert, Ohio Football Officials' As-
sociation, Columbus, Ohio.

A. W. Palmer, (sent to Dean Nicolson for
proper address)

Individuals:

John L. Griffith, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chi-
cago, Ill.

Dr. Chas. W. Kennedy, Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University,
Middletown, Conn.

Dean S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia,
Athens, Ga.

Wm. J. Bingham, Harvard University A. A.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College, Ames,
Iowa.

Romeyn Berry, Cornell University, Ithaca,
N. Y.

Prof. L. W. St. John, Director of Athletics, Ohio
State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Prof. O. F. Long, Northwestern University,
Evanston, Ill.

Hon. Jas. Walker, Mayor of New York City,
City Hall, New York City.

Hon. Jas. J. Davis, Former Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. L. Marks, Kiskiminitas Springs School,
Saltsburg, Pa.

Mr. W. R. LaPort, University of Calif., Los
Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute, Houston,
Texas.

Mr. Avery Brundage, President Amateur Ath-
letic Union, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Hare, Auburn, Ala.

F. E. Carey, Durham, N. H.

SPECIAL GUESTS AS PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AT THE MEETING AND BANQUET

Name:	Representing:
Bernard Thompson.....	New York Times
Floyd Taylor.....	Herald Tribune
Duke Ballard.....	Morning World
Ed Frayne.....	American
Paul Gallico.....	Daily News
Dan Parker.....	Mirror
David Walsh.....	Graphic
Tim Byrne.....	Post
William Abbot.....	Evening World
Joe Williams.....	Telegram
Joe Vila.....	Sun
W. S. Farnsworth.....	Journal
George Timson.....	Christian Science Monitor
W. O. McGeehan.....	Herald Tribune
John Kieran.....	Times
Westbrook Pegler.....	Chicago Tribune
Harry Cross.....	Herald Tribune
Daniel M. Daniel.....	Telegram
Charles F. Parker.....	Telegram
George Trevor.....	Sun
George Currie.....	Brooklyn Eagle
Clay Cotter.....	Brooklyn Times
Grantland Rice.....	
Walter Trumbull.....	N. A. Newspaper Alliance
Ross Kaufman.....	Evening Bulletin
Ray Hill.....	Evening Bulletin

Joe Dugan.....	The Record
George Carens.....	Boston Transcript
Marsland.....	International News Photo
J. L. Kilgallen.....	International News Service
Herbert Reed.....	The Mirror
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FOLLOWING the banquet and ad-
dresses the Entertainment Com-
mittee presented through the courtesy
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The Brown Derby Story telling
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class talent and again Gus Welch, the
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McMillan, Jimmie Crowley and sev-
eral others drew great hands. Jimmie
Crowley's impersonation of Rochne's
speech before the 1924 Army game
was a knock-out.

The American Football Coaches As-
sociation wants to extend its apprecia-
tion and many thanks to The Earl
Carroll Co. Inc., Tom Rooney and
Jack McCoy.

Plans are under way for our coming
1931 banquet and it is hoped to start
at 8:15 and close with the greatest
entertainment and revue ever put on
at the meetings—in fact, Our Own
Night Club Show.

PACIFIC COAST MEETING

A. J. Sturzenegger, University of California
at Los Angeles, Secretary

MINUTES of the meeting of the
Pacific Coast and Rocky Moun-
tain Football Coaches Association,
held at the Biltmore Hotel, Los An-
geles, December 31, 1930.

The following were present:

Jim Brader, University of Califor-
nia at Los Angeles.

Bill Cole, Tustin High School, Santa
Ana.

Hal Davis, Santa Barbara State
College.

Billy Driver, Not coaching. Form-
erly California Aggies.

Colvin Heath, Pomona College.

Walter B. Herreid, San Diego State
College.

Bill Hess, Formerly Loyola Uni-
versity.

Edgar H. Kienholz, Occidental Col-
lege.

Verne S. Landreth, Whittier Col-
lege.

R. H. Lavik, State Teachers College,
Flagstaff, Arizona.

Tom Lieb, Loyola University.

Wallace Newman, Whittier College.

Eugene Nixon, Pomona College.

Tex Oliver, Santa Ana High School.

Joe Pipal, Occidental College.

E. L. Romney, Utah Aggies.

W. H. Spaulding, University of
California at Los Angeles.

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You may make a fast player a trifle faster by shaving down on his equipment weight. But at the same time you may be sacrificing his equipment's protective strength. Such a sacrifice isn't worth the candle. For it greatly increases the player's chances of getting injured. And so you lose out in the end—for no matter how sure-fire a scorer he is, he's useless to you every time he lands on the "Disabled List" . . .

Reach holds to the idea that you can get the most out of your players only when you're keeping them all whole-skinned and fit for

play. Reach football equipment—helmets, guards, shoes, etc.—is just as light as the speediest ball-carrier could wish, *and it gives full protection, too!* So it keeps your men fresher throughout each game. And fitter for *every* game of the season.

Your dealer will gladly show you the complete new Reach football line. It includes every gridiron accessory your team can use. Every piece light and trim for speed. And every piece scientifically designed so as to give also the maximum of protection.

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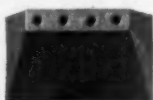




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CHICAGO

A. J. Sturzenegger, University of California at Los Angeles.

Earl H. Wight, Fresno State College.

Visitors:

Ernest E. Bearg, Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas,

D. X. Bible, University of Nebraska.

L. B. "Pat" Hanley, Northwestern University.

R. E. "Dick" Hanley, Northwestern University.

Andy Kerr, Colgate University.

Frank Thomas, University of Alabama.

The meeting opened at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, at 10:00 A. M., President Edgar H. Kienholz of Occidental College presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Kienholz turned the meeting over to W. H. Spaulding, Chairman of the Program Committee, who called upon the following coaches for addresses.

Andy Kerr (Head Coach of Colgate) outlined the styles of play used in the East during the season of 1930. He brought out the fact that many teams which had used the double wing-back in 1929 went back to the single wing-back formations. He set forth the particular teams which used the single wing-back in 1930. He diagrammed upon the blackboard some of the plays used with success by different teams. Coach Kerr expressed his pleasure at being able to get back to the Pacific Coast for the holidays.

Frank Thomas (the new Head Coach of Alabama) gave a resumé of Southern football. Mr. Thomas said that Southern football had progressed with leaps and bounds during the past eight years; this he attributed very much to the playing of intersectional games and to the better football being played in the high schools of the South. Coach Thomas brought out the fact that, of the twenty-three schools in the Southern Conference, six of the teams in the Conference were coached by Notre Dame men.

Ernest Bearg (Head Coach of Washburn College, Kansas) outlined the set-up of the Kansas conferences, there being fifteen small colleges in the two Kansas conferences: namely, the Kansas Conference and the Central Kansas Conference. Mr. Bearg reviewed the records of the University of Kansas and the Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma 1930 intersectional records. Mr. Bearg then put down on the blackboard a few of the outstanding plays that his team met during the season of 1930.

D. X. Bible (Head Coach of Nebraska) expressed his pleasure upon

being able to get out to the Coast, and expressed his hope that some time in the near future the national meeting of the American Football Coaches Association be held on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Bible did not review football as played in the Missouri Valley, as he said that he did not care to make an address of any length.

Thomas Lieb (Head Coach of Loyola University, Los Angeles) reviewed some of the later local games, such as University of Southern California-Notre Dame and the All-Star games generally, and brought out a few sidelights upon the stars of these games. He brought out the fact that good material is the first essential, and that very few football games were won with chalk and diagrams alone.

Eugene Nixon (Head Coach of Pomona College, of the Southern California Conference) reviewed the various styles of play in the Southern California Conference, taking the members of the Conference college by college and talking on the style of formations used during the season of 1930.

E. L. Romney (Head Coach of the Utah Aggies, of the Rocky Mountain Conference) gave a resumé of Rocky Mountain Conference football and a review of the type of team that represented the University of Utah, 1930 champions of the Rocky Mountain Conference. Mr. Romney reviewed the intersectional games as played by the Rocky Mountain Conference in 1930, and told of some of the intersectional games that have been scheduled for the 1931 season.

Walter Herreid (Head Coach of San Diego State College, of the Southern California Conference) talked upon the matter of gates in smaller conferences, and upon the desirability of intersectional games for such conferences.

Wallace Newman (Head Coach of Whittier College of the Southern California Conference) brought out the fact that the teams of the Conference were becoming more and more on a par as to strength. Mr. Newman outlined his principal offensive formation as used in 1930.

Dick Hanley (Head Coach of Northwestern University) brought out the fact that the Big Ten during the past season was given over more to offense than defense, some of the teams using as many as five or six offensive formations. Most of the teams used some lateral passes, the receiver in most cases receiving the passes at right angles to the ball, and a great many teams using the double wing-backs. Mr. Hanley, whose team played Notre Dame, said that Notre

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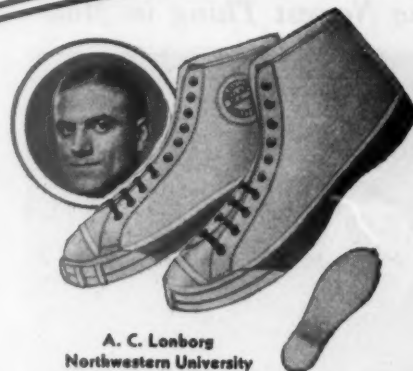
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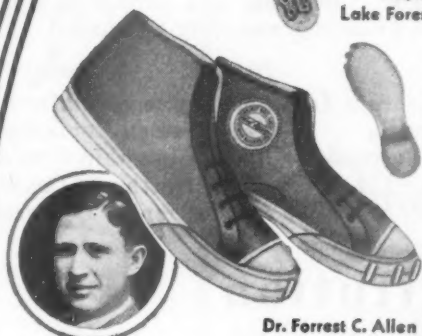
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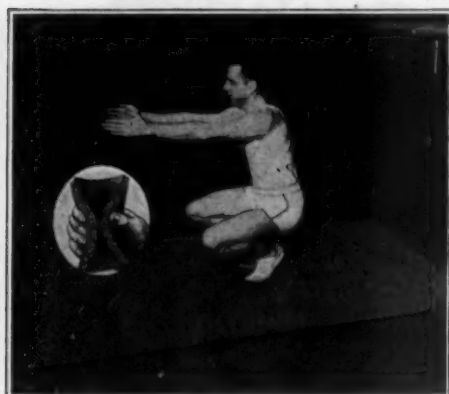
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Dame's success was primarily due to their unusual blocking ability. Mr. Hanley brought out the fact that, in his opinion, an excess of intersectional and post season games would bring drastic action against the game, and that all coaches should watch themselves about becoming overzealous along these lines. Coach Hanley brought out the fact that nearly all the Big Ten teams are called upon to play very stern opposition every Saturday throughout the season. Coach Hanley said that, in his opinion, the fact that Notre Dame had so many hard games in their schedule each season had much to do with their annual success. Coach Hanley then gave a general review of the play of some of the teams of the Big Ten during their 1930 season.

President Kienholz again took charge of the meeting, and appointed the following nominating committee:

Tom Lieb, Loyola University.

Verne Landreth, Whittier College.

Jim Brader, University of California at Los Angeles.

President Kienholz re-appointed the same representatives to report upon the various conferences of the Association as were appointed for the year of 1930, namely:

Representative

W. H. Spaulding
George Philbrook
G. O. Romney
R. V. Borleske
Eugene Nixon

Coaching At

University of California, L. A.
University of Nevada
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Whitman College
Pomona College

District Representing

Pacific Coach Conference
Far Western Conference
Rocky Mountain Conference
Pacific Northwest Conference
So. California Conference

Constitution

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be:

The American Football Coaches Association

ARTICLE II

This organization is created with the consent of a representative group of coaches (and the approval of the National Collegiate Athletic Association).

ARTICLE III

The object of this Association shall be:

- (1) To help maintain the highest possible standards in football and the football coaching profession.
- (2) To discuss matters of mutual interest.
- (3) To submit to the proper organization, suggestions for the improvement of football.
- (4) To discuss various phases of football.

The nominating committee reported the following slate for 1931 officers, who were duly elected to act for the coming year:

President — Dick Romney, Utah Aggies.

Vice President — Eugene Nixon, Pomona College.

Secretary — A. J. Sturzenegger, University of California at Los Angeles.

Prior to this meeting, reports of the action of the American Football Coaches Association meeting were made known generally by the President to the members in attendance at the meeting of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Football Coaches Association, but no votes were taken to put on record the sentiments of this group as to any proposed rule changes, or upon any of the discussions or recommendations as made by the American Football Coaches Association.

Those in attendance adjourned to a luncheon provided by the University of California at Los Angeles.

A vote of thanks was passed to the University of California at Los Angeles, hosts of the luncheon.

Upon due and proper motion, the meeting was duly adjourned.

(5) To place at the disposal of coaches sources of football information.

(6) To work together for the improvement of conditions in American football.

(7) To have a representative group of football men in which football problems of general interest may be discussed and to which they may be referred for the friendly interchange of ideas.

(8) Good fellowship and social contact.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

SECTION 1. There shall be three classes of membership: Active, Allied, and Honorary.

SEC. 2. Active Membership. Coaches from colleges requiring fourteen Carnegie units for entrance and who are actively engaged in (or directly associated with) the profession of football coaching and who have been so en-



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June 8 -- June 19

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gaged or directly associated for a period of three years and who are otherwise acceptable to the organization shall be eligible for Active Membership; and each Active Member shall have the privilege of one vote.

SEC. 3. Allied Membership: Any individual who has been associated with football coaching at any institution of learning, including junior colleges, normal schools, high schools and preparatory schools, for three or more years may be eligible for Allied Membership, regardless of whether at the time he may be actively engaged in coaching. Members who have been active in or associated with football coaching in such institutions but who are no longer active or so associated are eligible for Allied Membership. Allied Members may take part in discussions or debates and in general have privilege of the floor but shall not be entitled to vote.

SEC. 4. Honorary Members: Honorary Members shall be elected by a majority vote of the Active Members present at the annual meeting. Proposals for Honorary Membership shall come only through the Chairmen of the Committees on Honorary Membership and shall be endorsed by the Trustees. Honorary Members shall have the same privileges as Active Members, including the right to vote. Any individual who has been an officer of the A. F. C. A. shall be eligible for Honorary Membership. Any other persons who have contributed to the advancement of football shall also be eligible for Honorary Membership.

SEC. 5. Recognizing the difficulties presented to its Far West membership in attending the meetings of the Association, the Trustees in session do hereby sanction the formation of a Pacific Coast Collegiate Athletic Association; this Association to be subsidiary to the national organization and subject to its rules and regulations; the President of the Pacific Coast Association to serve as Third Vice President in the national Association.

ARTICLE V

Election of Members

SECTION 1. Application. Each applicant for any class of membership shall sign an application blank stating his desire and intention to become a member of the Association and to advance its best interests in every reasonable manner, and to accept as binding upon himself its Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Election of candidates for membership shall be proposed and recommended by at least two members of the Membership Committee,

which shall refer the application to the Board of Trustees, the majority vote of the Board of Trustees being necessary to elect.

ARTICLE VI

The annual membership fee (Active and Allied Classification) shall be Two Dollars (\$2.00) for Allied Members and Five Dollars (\$5.00) for Active. Honorary Members shall pay no dues, except in the case of those still engaged in active coaching.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. Membership cancellation may be recommended by any member of the Board of Trustees for a cause, and the membership of any member may be caused to cease by two-thirds vote of such Board.

SEC. 2. Arrears. Any member delinquent over a year in the payment of dues may be considered suspended and may be reinstated only by the action of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 3. Appeals. Any member whose membership is cancelled shall be allowed, either in person or through some member of the Association, to appeal to the Association at a regular annual meeting, and the action of the majority of members present shall be considered final.

ARTICLE VIII

Voting Power

Active Members shall be entitled to vote upon all questions submitted to the Association for decision.

ARTICLE IX

Officers

SECTION 1. Officers shall be elected from active head coaches or Honorary Members of the Association as follows: President, Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President (who shall be the President of the Pacific Coast Association) and Secretary-Treasurer. Such officers shall be from institutions which are members in good standing of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

SEC. 2. The term of office shall be one year.

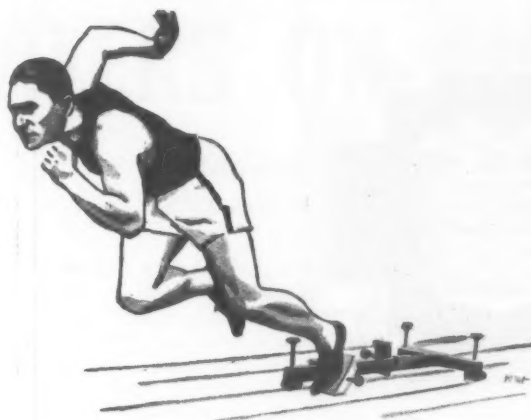
SEC. 3. Nominations shall be made by the Nominating Committee.

ARTICLE X

Duties of Officers

SECTION 1. Duties of the President and Vice President shall be those usually pertaining to such offices. The Secretary-Treasurer shall supervise the Association correspondence, maintenance of roster, notices of meetings, all finances of the Association, and such other duties as are incident to this office. The Secretary-

The Coach's Lot is not an easy one

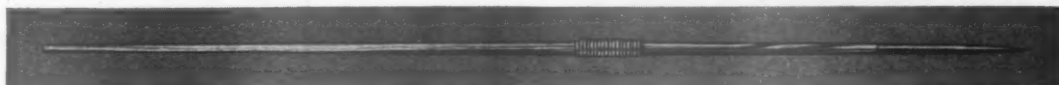


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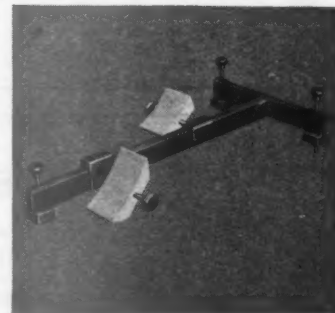
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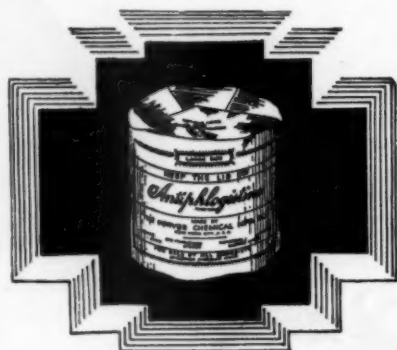
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Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Association.

ARTICLE XI

Board of Trustees

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees shall consist of the officers and four other members of the Association elected at the annual meeting.

SEC. 2. The Board shall have complete control and management of the Association's affairs, funds, and property.

SEC. 3. Meetings. The Board shall meet at least once a year or more frequently on call of the President.

ARTICLE XII

Standing Committees. Standing Committees shall be composed of Active and Honorary Members and shall be:

- (1) Membership.
- (2) Program.
- (3) Press.
- (4) Coaching Ethics.
- (5) Social and Entertainment.
- (6) Changes in Football Rules.
- (7) Officials.
- (8) Stabilizing.
- (9) Advisory Committee to Football Committee of N. C. A. A.
- (10) Honorary Membership.

ARTICLE XIII

Nominating Committees

The Nominating Committee shall consist of three members appointed by the President at the annual meeting for the following meeting.

ARTICLE XIV

Elections

Nominations shall be made by the Nominating Committee or in open meeting. Election of officers shall be by voice or ballot. A candidate for each office who shall receive the highest number of votes for said office shall be declared elected. The election shall be held under the direction of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

ARTICLE XV

Meetings

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held during the last week of December, or the first week of January, at a time to be set by the Board of Trustees. The meeting shall be held in the same city as the National Collegiate Athletic Association meeting of similar year.

SEC. 2. Quorum. The quorum shall consist of one-fifth of the Association's Active Members.

SEC. 3. Voting shall be by voice with the exception of the election of officers.



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No. E229—Witch-Elk Sprint Model Baseball Shoe. Upper of yellow-back kangaroo with semi-quarter leather lining. Solid leather sole with velvet finish tap and heel. Hand forged steel plates attached with solid rivets.

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E229



E211



No. E526—Same as illustrated here except with solid leather cleats.

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No. E565—High cut sprint model shoe. Special back-field last. Imported black box side leather uppers with semi-quarter inside leather reinforcement. Patented detachable cleats.



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SEC. 4. Usual order of business:

- (1) Roll call.
- (2) Reading or the disposal of any unapproved minutes.
- (3) Reports of officers.
- (4) Report of Board of Trustees.
- (5) Standing Committee Reports.
- (6) Other committee reports.
- (7) Unfinished business.
- (8) New business.
- (9) Adjournment.

ARTICLE XVI

Amendments

SECTION 1. All proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to a member of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 2. The proposed amendment, together with the opinion of the Trustees shall be read and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in person shall be necessary for the adoption of said amendment.

ARTICLE XVII

American Football Coaches Association Basis of District Representation

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this association, the United States shall be divided into nine athletic districts as follows:

- (1) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
- (2) New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
- (3) Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.
- (4) Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.
- (5) Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

- (6) Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.
- (7) Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas.
- (8) Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico.
- (9) California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Nevada.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

Mr. Walter Camp.
Gen. Palmer Pierce.
Mr. E. K. Hall.
Dr. J. W. Wilce.
Dr. Harry Williams.
Mr. John Heisman.
Mr. Mike Donohue.
Mr. F. H. Yost.
Mr. A. A. Stagg.

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

1921 Chairman—Maj. Chas. Daley, U. S. Military Academy.
1922 President—Maj. Chas. Daley, U. S. Military Academy.
1923 President—Mr. John W. Heisman, University of Pennsylvania.
1924 President—Mr. John W. Heisman, Rice Institute.
1925 President—Mr. Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.
1926 President—Gilmour Dobie, Cornell.
1927 President—William H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.
1928 President—Wm. W. Roper, Princeton.
1929 President—Hugo Bezdek, Penn State College.
1930 President—W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech.
Amended and revised Dec. 29, 1930.

Membership

HONORARY

WALTER CAMP, deceased.
M. J. DONOHUE, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.
E. K. HALL, Hanover, N. H.
GEN. PALMER PIERCE, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York City.
HARRY WILLIAMS, Hampshire Arms, Minneapolis, Minn.
DR. W. J. WILCE, 327 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
FIELDING H. YOST, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
AMOS ALONZO STAGG, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

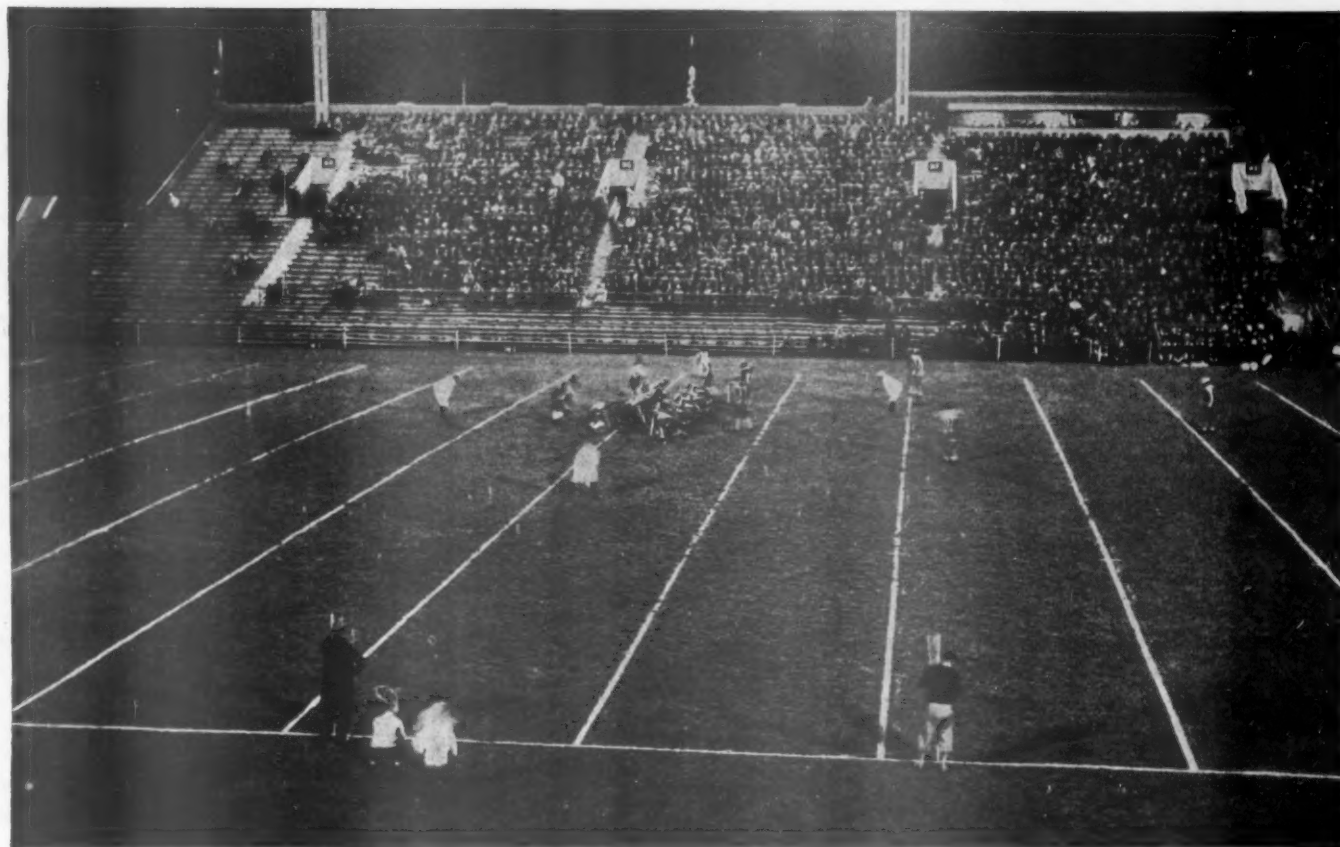
PAST PRESIDENT HONORARY

MAJOR CHARLES DALY, Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii.
JOHN W. HEISMAN, Downtown Athletic Club, 20 West Street, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT ZUPPKE, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
GILMOUR DOBIE, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. COWELL, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.
WILLIAM W. ROPER, 1216 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
HUGO BEZDEK, School of Physical Education, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
W. A. ALEXANDER, Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

ACTIVE

ABELL, EARL C., University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
AMIS, T. B., Furman University, Greenville, S. C.
ANDREAS, LEWIS, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
ARMSTRONG, IKE, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
BABCOCK, GEO. R., University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BACHMAN, C. W., University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
BAKER, LT. I. E., U. S. Coast Guard, New London, Conn.
BANKS, ALVIN C., Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.



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BEARG, ERNEST E., Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
BECK, BENJAMIN H., Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.
BELL, MADISON, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.
BENNETT, DR. M. S., 5400 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BERRY, CHAS. F., Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.
BIBLE, D. X., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
BIGLER, IVAN E., Worcester Poly. Inst., Worcester, Mass.
BIERMAN, B. W., Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
BLAIR, HOWARD H., University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.
BOCOCK, BRANCH, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.
BOHLER, G. M., Louisiana Poly. Inst., Ruston, La.
BOHREN, KARL W., Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
BOLAND, JOSEPH M., Col. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.
BOLES, L. C., College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
BORLESKE, R. V., Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.
BRICE, F. M., University of Maine, Orono, Me.
BROWN, PHIL. C., Rose Poly. Inst., Terre Haute, Ind.
BROWN, REGINALD W. P., Boston Univ., Boston, Mass.
BYRD, H. C., University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
CALDWELL, C. W., JR., Williams Col., Williamstown, Mass.
CALLAND, LEO, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
CANNELL, J. L., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
CARLSON, GEO. C., Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas.
CARROLL, BART J., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
CAVANAUGH, F. W., Fordham University, N. Y. City; 110 Parker Street, Newton Center, Mass.
CLARK, GEORGE, 313 Blue Ridge Road, Indianapolis, Ind.
CODY, JOSH., Clemson Agr. College, Clemson College, S. C.
COLLINS, C. C., North Carolina State, Raleigh, N. C.
CROWLEY, CHAS. F., Columbia University, New York.
CROWLEY, JAS. H., Mich. State College, Lansing, Mich.
CUSHMAN, CECIL A., University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal.
DAUGHERTY, R. R., Albion College, Albion, Mich.
DAVIES, THOMAS J., Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
DeHART, JAMES, Duke University, Durham, N. C.
DEMMEY, L. J., South Park College.
DIETZ, WILLIAM H., Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.
DOLE, SUMNER, A., Conn. Agr. College, Storrs, Conn.
DORAIS, CHAS. E., University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
DWYER, P. G., Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
ERB, CHAS., JR., Woolwite Knitting Mills, Olympia, Wash.
FETZER, W. McK., Univ. of No. Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
FLETCHER, ROBERT H., Findlay, Ohio.
FRANK, L. J., Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon.
FROSTBURG, F. M., University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
GAMAGE, H. G., University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
GAUTHIER, G. E., Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, Ohio.
GEIGES, ELLWOOD A., Haverford College, Philadelphia, Pa.
GILLEM, J. F., Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.
GODFREY, ERNEST, 2681 Summit Ave., Freshman Coach, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
GORE, H. M., Massachusetts Agr. College, Amherst, Mass.
GRAHAM, EDWARD D., Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.
GRIFFITHS, P. W., Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
GRANT, HAROLD, Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.
GUYON, J. N., Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.

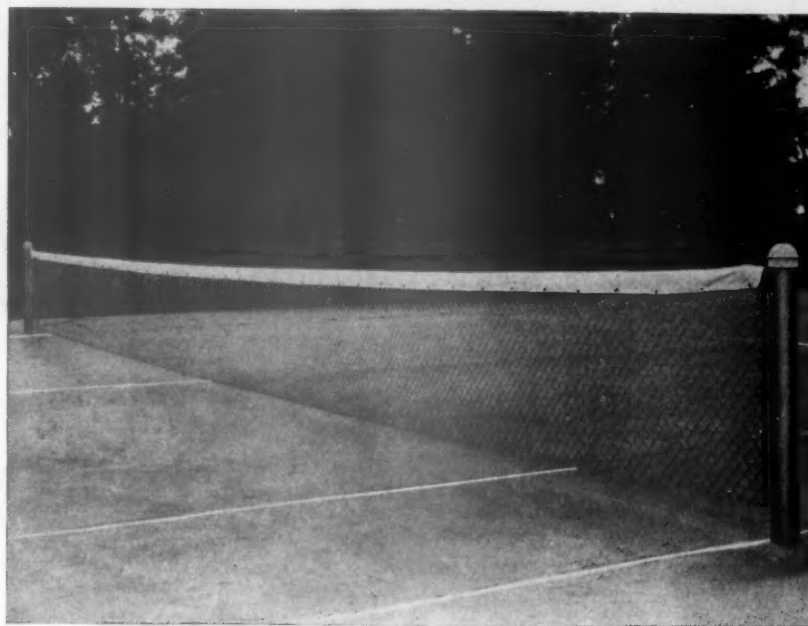
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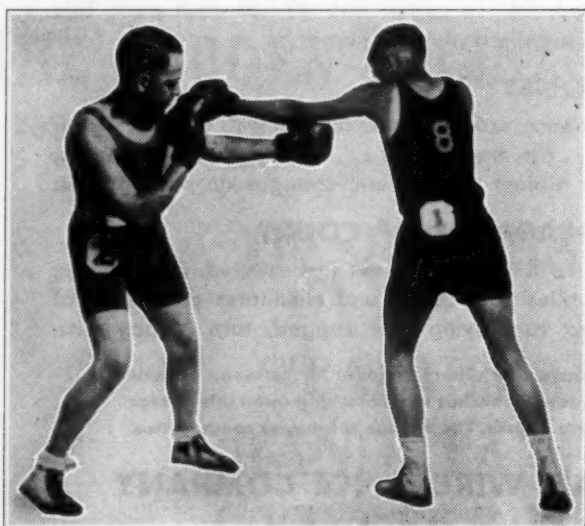
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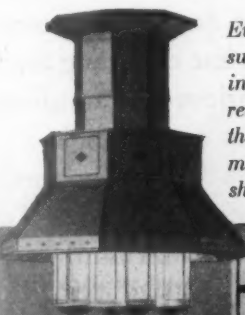
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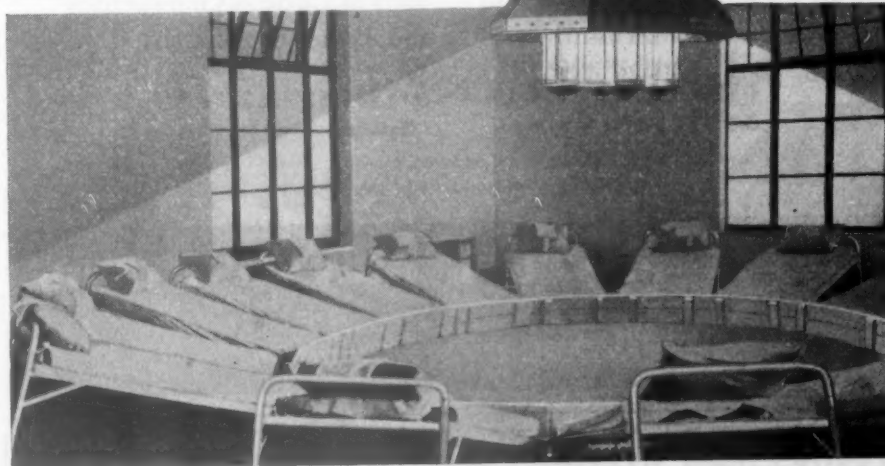
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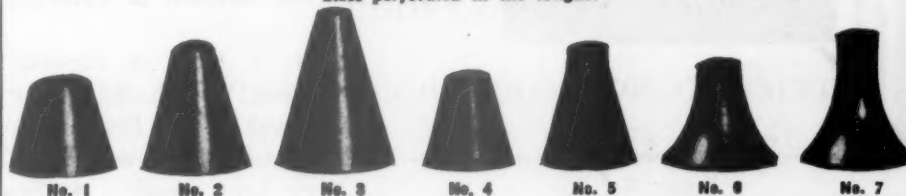
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